

State of Nevada Department of Public Safety

2005 Annual Report



The bristlecone pine is the oldest living thing on earth, with some specimens in Nevada now over 4,000 years of age

Edward Byrne Memorial
State and Local Law
Enforcement Assistance
Formula Grant

2005 Annual Report
Edward Byrne Memorial State
and Local Law Enforcement
Assistance Formula Grant



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Executive Summary

State of Nevada

State Fiscal Year 2005

In 1987 the Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) was designated by the Governor as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance formula grant. Located in Carson City, Nevada's capital, OCJA has grown from a small two-person office into a six-person office. The staff not only manages the Byrne grant but also acts as the pass through agency for six other grant programs.



It is the mission of the State Administrative Agency to reduce violent crime and substance abuse in Nevada by extending support to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Given the scale of Nevada's crime statistics, it is clear no one entity can address these complex issues alone. Every discipline and community has an important contribution to make. Creating a comprehensive justice system requires ensuring that the various components of the system work together through information sharing and collaboration. The State Administrative Agency encourages applicants for the Byrne grant funds to work closely with other criminal justice agencies to promote comprehensive, innovative, strategies to address community and statewide substance abuse and violent crime problems. The SAA also works diligently to coordinate Byrne grant funds with other federal, state and local funds to further enhance Nevada's mission.

The 2005 *Morgan Quitno Awards* ranked Nevada as the most dangerous state in which to live.¹ State comparisons are based purely on crime rates and how these rates stack up to the national average for a given crime category. Nevada has remained in the top ten since 1994, ranking as the number one most dangerous state five times. Our violent crime rate increased nearly 8% in the five years from 1999 to 2003, while nationally violent crime rates have decreased 9%.

There were a total of 47 programs funded with Byrne Grant funds in State fiscal year 2005. The majority of the programs funded were within the priority areas as determined by Nevada's Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy.

The Byrne Advisory Board identified Nevada's priority issues for FY-2004-2007 in the Statewide Strategy as follows:

- 6 TARGETING NEVADA'S DRUG TRADE: This priority area includes programs to address the drug trade's sources, management structure, and processing and drug transportation systems. Objectives include taking drugs off the street; disrupting major drug-trafficking organizations; seizing the assets of traffickers; discovering and dismantling methamphetamine laboratories and marijuana grows; identifying gang members; and the violent crime associated with the drug trade.
- 6 EDUCATION AND PREVENTION: Activities in this priority area include; drug testing

¹Morgan Quitno Press, Lawrence, Kansas, *State Rankings*.

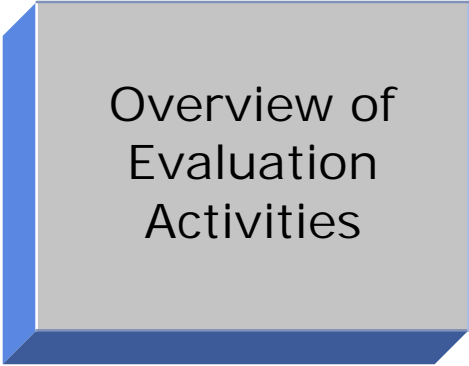
programs; community action programs; drug and gang prevention and education programs; information sharing; and coordination among agencies to facilitate intervention activities.

- 6 TREATING NEVADA'S ADDICTION: Activities in this priority area encompass alternative sentencing programs; programs to identify and direct individuals into drug treatment; aftercare programs; mandatory drug testing; and special emphasis on programs that create a liaison between law enforcement, courts, faith communities and health care providers.

In 2000 the Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was appointed as the State Point of Contact for the 1122 Program and the State Coordinator for the 1033 Program. This has enabled the SAA to assist our Byrne sub-grantees in obtaining new equipment and supplies at a reduced price, saving both Byrne and local funds. Through the 1033 Program we have been able to obtain new and used military equipment and supplies at no cost. These two programs have saved scarce dollars in this time of budget reductions, and enabled law enforcement agencies to obtain needed supplies and equipment.

While the full extent of substance abuse and crime can only be estimated, statistics reveal the crime and drug/alcohol problems in Nevada are rampant. Nevada is the nation's fastest growing state and with those rapid changes come struggles with crime and other problems. They negatively impact our public health, social services, criminal justice system, work productivity and tourism. Through research and the setting of priority areas, Byrne grant funds can be used to achieve a higher impact towards reducing crime and substance abuse in Nevada.

Sandra Mazy, Administrator
Department of Public Safety
Office of Criminal Justice Assistance



Overview of Evaluation Activities

Although a small office consisting of five full time positions and one half-time position, this State Administrative Agency (SAA) conducts on-site monitoring visits to each Byrne funded program annually or bi-annually as necessary. Covering over 110,000 square miles and 17 counties, there are long distances to be traveled between communities in Nevada. It is a tribute to a small, dedicated staff that they are able to perform these monitoring visits regularly. This SAA has developed procedures for auditing which greatly enhance the ability to determine the level of performance of all programs. Those procedures consist of:

- Ø Each sub-grantee is required to re-apply every year for funding. Funding is not automatic for programs funded in the previous year. A complete grant application is required which must include an overview, a problem statement with statistics to back-up the statement, goals and measurable objectives, methods and activities to achieve the goals and objectives, a budget narrative, a plan for evaluation and internal assessment, and a statement of coordination with other agencies. Staff and at least three members of a review committee evaluate the grant application and program plan to determine level of funding.
- Ø Each sub-grantee is required to submit monthly financial status reports before they can received reimbursement of grant expenses. Proof of payment for all amounts being claimed must be attached to the report. Check stubs and payroll registers must accompany the report when claiming salaries or overtime. Travel and training must be submitted on a detailed form revealing travel dates, times, reason for travel, copies of airline tickets, hotel bills, etc. Desk audits are required and performed on all monthly claims for reimbursement. If help is requested or problems occur, the SAA will conduct an on-site audit of the project.
- Ø Quarterly progress reports are mandatory. If a quarterly report is submitted late, the request for reimbursement for the financial claim for that time period is held until the SAA receives the report. The progress of each goal and objective is reported along with any problems encountered. Activities and statistics provide extensive detail as to the success or failure of a program. The SAA has recently revised the format for the quarterly progress reports to require more detailed reporting from each sub-grantee.
- Ø Technical assistance is provided on request. Monitoring visits assist the SAA in determining to what extent objectives are being achieved and whether the program could benefit from additional training.
- Ø Communication with sub-grantees is documented and maintained in each project file. Verbal contact is documented on a telephone log and e-mails are printed out and maintained in each file. Regular communication with sub-grantees builds trust and a better understanding of the program.
- Ø Year-end evaluation reports are required to be submitted to the SAA by all sub-grantees. Whether or not a Board of Directors assessed the sub-grantee or another type of independent evaluation source as specified in their grant application, the SAA must receive a copy of the report.

- Ø A copy of the single audit for each sub-grantee is required to be sent to the SAA. These audit reports are examined for exceptions and compliance issues. Any exceptions are reported to the sub-grantee and the auditor.

Being a small state (from a population perspective) affords the SAA staff the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with its sub-grantees. This is very beneficial when it comes to measuring the level of coordination and cooperation of each agency. Being a large state (from an area perspective) makes it quite difficult to traverse the distances between rural communities on a regular basis. Most rural towns can only be reached by car and are several driving hours distance from the next town. It is conceivable to travel a full week and contact only three or four sub-grantees in the rural areas. (See map - Appendix A)

SAA staff attends training and conferences throughout the year to keep abreast of changes. Staff has also attended financial and program training sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. It is very important for staff to have intricate knowledge of the programs being managed. Proper understanding of the programs will lead to appropriate evaluations and assessments of the projects. Such training also reveals resources to assist the sub-grantees in the operation of their projects. Conferences sponsored by BJA have been attended and have allowed staff to acquire knowledge on the information presented and to open communications on procedures by networking with staff from other states.

SAA staff conducts annual training for sub-grantees on both grant writing and financial grant management. The training has resulted in a reduction of rejections of both grant applications and monthly reporting forms. The grant applications and quarterly progress reports have significantly improved since the training policy was instituted. SAA staff recognize the importance of presenting the trainings at least bi-annually due to the high turnover rate in the law enforcement field.

OUTSIDE EVALUATIONS

In June 1998, the Great Basin Policy Research Institute at the University of Reno, Nevada completed an evaluation of the effectiveness of Nevada's Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces. In 2001 Great Basin did a follow-up evaluation entitled *The Nevada Substance Abuse Report 2001*.

As stated in Nevada's 2004-2007 Strategy, and, as required by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the SAA has chosen purpose area #24 "Law enforcement and prevention programs for gangs and youth who are involved in or are at risk of gang involvement" as the next area for an outside evaluation. After careful research and considering several options, a Gang Task Force Focus Group was created to assist with the evaluation process. Corporate Solutions, Inc. of Reno, Nevada, is performing the evaluation and creating the final report. To produce a comprehensive and meaningful evaluation it is anticipated this project will encompass approximately three years. Completion will be sometime in 2008.

Our Task Force Focus Group has an impressive membership (See list – Appendix B). Since the establishment of this group, it has evolved into a task force focused not only on evaluation of the resources available, but also into a group determined to resolve Nevada's serious gang problem. In addition to evaluating the existing gang task forces, the focus group has formulated a plan to achieve the following:

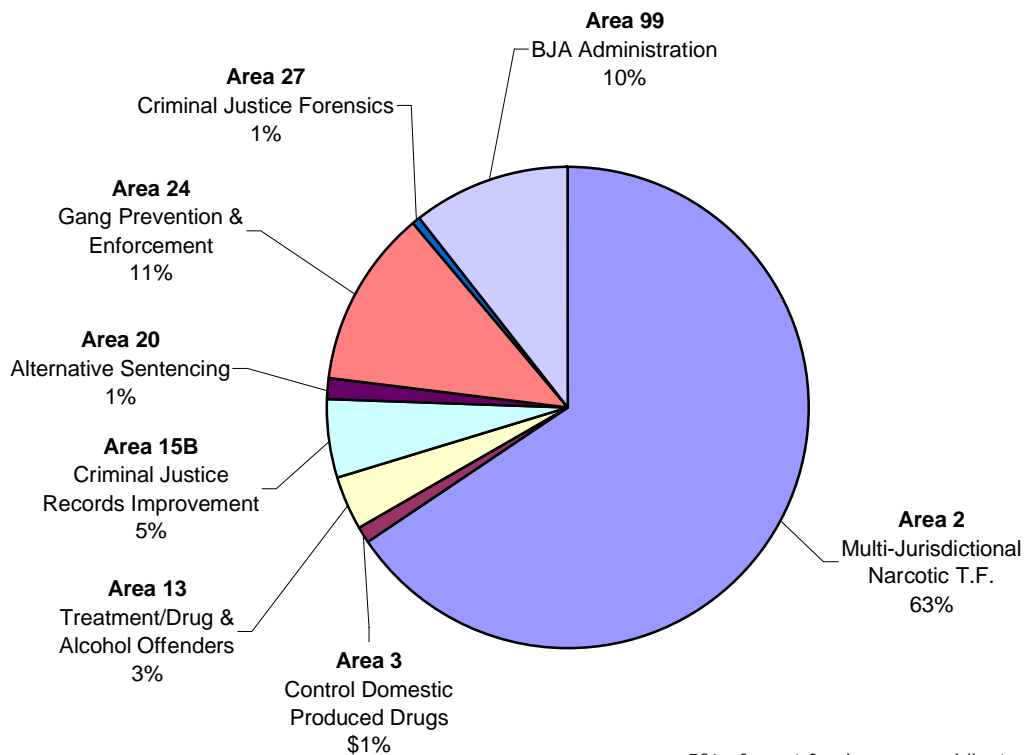
- Ø Develop and implement systems that will improve coordination of efforts and approaches for gang-related crimes, including the sharing of intelligence and communications statewide.
- Ø Define priorities and initiatives to support prevention, intervention and suppression of gang-

related crimes statewide.

- Ø Maintain an active statewide AFocus Group® dedicated to the long-term development and implementation of a plan to address and mitigate gang-related issues in Nevada.

These and other activities will be presented in more detail in the section on purpose area 19.

Award Distribution by Purpose Area



Purpose Area 1

Demand-reduction education programs

Program Overview

A continuing project for the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance during fiscal year 2005 was the Drug Diversion Educational Outreach via Television Campaign in Northern Nevada. As a new project for the previous fiscal year, OCJA awarded funds to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) for a media campaign targeting the prescription drug abuse problem in southern Nevada. The program was so well received the DPS requested \$49,584 to expand the program to northern Nevada through the use of a television campaign targeting students in the 12-18 year old bracket.

The mission of the Department of Public Safety Public Information Office was to create public education outreach programs, including the production and distribution of television public safety announcements to the news media. The focus of the program was to distribute, via a paid advertising schedule, a previously produced :60 second drug diversion TV spot to target junior high and high school students. This TV spot was produced in collaboration with the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy and funds received from the Byrne grant in FY 2004. The success of the program was overwhelming prompting the addition of this program to expand to the northern Nevada marketing area.

According to DPS, it is estimated that nearly 30 percent of Nevada teens in the targeted range (age 12 to 17) have abused prescription drugs and the numbers are skyrocketing. Per the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse, drug indicators in Las Vegas show that club drugs, narcotic analgesics, benzodiazepines, antidepressants and other prescription drugs contributed to a total of 286 drug abuse deaths in Clark County during the year 2000. Teens in Nevada are most likely to abuse painkillers like Lortab and Vicodin.

Additionally, according to the Nevada Controlled Substance Task Force, in 2000 there were 7,851 patients in Nevada who exceeded the prescription drug threshold. In 2004 there were 9,338 patients who exceeded the prescription drug threshold, an increase of 19% in a four-year period. Even considering the increase in population during the same period, the increase in drug use is cause for concern.

Data from the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse showed that about 15 percent of 18- and 19-year-olds used prescription medications non-medically in the past year. For persons age 12- to 17-year-olds, 7.9 percent reported past-year non-medical use of prescription medications. Among those age 18 to 25, 12.1 percent used prescription medications non-medically. These figures include: 6.4 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds and 9.6 percent of 18- to 25-year-olds who used prescription pain relievers; 2.2 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds and 3.4 percent of those age 18 to 25 who used stimulants; and 1.7 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds and 4.2 percent of 18- to 25-year-olds who used tranquilizers non-medically.²

² http://alt.samhsa.gov/samhsa_news/VolumeXI_1/article2.htm

Goals & Objectives

Goal 1: To raise awareness and educate northern Nevada 12-18 year olds and their parents about the dangers of prescription drug abuse.

Objective: Increase the awareness of the consequences of the abuse of prescription drugs among 6-12th grade students.

Objective: Increase number of Ahits® on the www.PainfullyObvious.com web page.

Program Activities and Components

DPS created a partnership with Purdue Pharma and their teen targeted, national *Painfully Obvious* public education campaign. In support of this partnership, Purdue Pharma contributed *Painfully Obvious* campaign materials for distribution including radio PSAs, three poster designs, teen brochure, parent brochure, promotional items, and web site promo cards.

DPS prepared a television advertising schedule timed with the launch of the media relations campaign. The television campaign ran three weeks and it is estimated they reached 50% of the targeted audience 5-6 times. Using existing designs from the *Painfully Obvious* campaign, DPS coordinated placement of print ads in student publications and area newspapers ([Attachment A](#)).

DPS created a comprehensive media kit including a campaign press release, backgrounder, fact sheet and other relevant materials. The kit was sent to all northern Nevada media outlets and select statewide outlets such as the Associated Press. Copies of campaign advertising were included in the kit. DPS worked with major media outlets to build feature stories on the issue, providing research and coordinating interviews with teens, parents, law enforcement, physicians and pharmacists.

Northern Nevada school districts partnered with DPS to conduct Community Awareness Nights to educate parents on the issues. Featured guests/speakers included DPS Investigations and the State Board of Pharmacy. DPS engaged organizations that provide services and programs to teens in the campaign. Working with organizations such as the Boys and Girls Club and YMCA, they distributed campaign posters and materials to teens and parents, as well as coordinated opportunities for DPS Investigations and the Board of Pharmacy to speak to youth.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

As the project progressed, television campaign assessment reports provided tracking of earned (free) media impressions to the target group, media impressions via paid advertising schedule and anecdotal tracking of feedback from community outreach initiatives. A secondary component of evaluation sought to increase the number of PSA announcements currently airing about prescription and club drugs by 30%. Benchmark identification by number of like PSAs from other sources was established at the time the campaign began. A comparative analysis of combined total PSAs airing at the end of the campaign determined the percentage increase.

Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results

DPS bought advertising on major networks and cable stations in both Reno and Las Vegas. The PSA aired from August 30 to October 3 to highlight September as the *National Alcohol & Drug Addiction*

Recovery Month. To reach the teen audience (with an emphasis on teens aged 12-14), the budget was concentrated on the WB network in both Las Vegas and Reno as it has a young audience. The PSA was placed during teen-oriented programming including *Gilmore girls*, *One Tree Hill*, *Everwood* and *7th Heaven*. Additionally, a concentrated schedule was placed on Cartoon Network, Nickelodeon and MTV in both markets. This campaign achieved 160 Target Rating Points (TRP) per week during the 5 week run. With a total of 800 TRP's in each market, campaign messages reached a minimum of 75% of teens 12-17 seeing the message a minimum of 10 times. The resulting earned media (free publicity from Nevada and national news organizations) campaign resulted in newspaper, radio and television news stories published or aired from mid-August 2004 to late October 2004. The campaign was deemed a success with teens and adults who viewed the PSA.

WHERE TO GO FOR HELP

Painfully Obvious™:
www.painfullyobvious.com

National Parent Information Network:
www.npin.org

National PTA Common Sense:
www.pta.org/commonsense

National Families in Action:
www.emory.edu/NFIA

Communities That Care:
www.preventionscience.com

Partnership for a Drug Free America:
www.drugfreeamerica.com

National Institute on Drug Abuse:
www.drugabuse.gov/parent-teacher.html

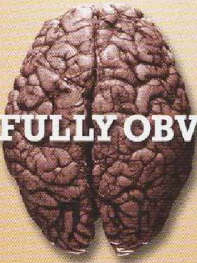
US Department of Health and Human Services—Youth Info:
www.hhs.gov/kids

Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America:
www.cadca.org

Office of the National Drug Control Policy:
www.freevibe.com
www.theantidrug.com

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration:
www.samhsa.gov

AS A PARENT
YOU SHOULD KNOW,
PRESCRIPTION
DRUG ABUSE
IS STILL DRUG ABUSE.



PAINFULLY OBVIOUS™

Your prescription drugs may be
getting into the wrong hands—your child's.

A Community Service of Purdue Pharma L.P.

Purpose Area 2

Multi-jurisdictional task force programs

Program Overview

During fiscal year 2005 the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance awarded Byrne funding to 16 subgrantees (two state projects and fourteen local projects) comprised of nine task forces. Interlocal agreements between the State of Nevada, local law enforcement agencies and other outlying states enabled Nevada to make the best of its available resources. Eighteen Nevada agencies, three northern California agencies and the California Department of Justice were

involved in these task forces covering all seventeen counties of the state. Involvement also included eleven federal agencies and three additional state agencies. Grant funds awarded totaled \$2,835,297.

Nevada's widely distributed population, barren high mountain desert and geographic location have always been considered the major contributors to its drug trafficking problems. Not only does Nevada have hundreds of dry lakebeds, thousands of miles of infrequently traveled roadways, and five federal highways, it also shares borders with five states. Two of these states, California and Oregon, are major cannabis producing areas. In addition, Arizona and California border Mexico, a known distribution center of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana. With population centers nearly five hundred miles apart; Nevada is a prime air and highway drug smuggling and dispersal point of the western and midwestern United States.

The drug and violent crime problems in Nevada are as diverse as its geography. Ranging from the typical problems of a large metropolitan area compounded by extraordinary growth, to a mid-sized city with a relative high growth rate. A large area of the state (83%) has an extremely sparse population and, consequently, a lack of resources in the law enforcement areas. The rural areas of the state present a unique problem as two major east-west interstates, I-80 and I-15, cross the state and are preferred routes of transportation by drug traffickers to access California from a majority of the United States. Due to increased security at airports since September 11, 2001, the movement of drugs, money and weapons on the highway has become the more frequent choice. Jurisdictions showed an increase in the past year in drug availability, use and cost. They are also seeing a change in purity and a change in patterns of violent and drug related crime.

The greatest drug threat to our State is methamphetamine with 92.9% of violent crimes attributed to its use. Nevada ranks 96.5% in the high level availability. According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, methamphetamine has become the principal drug of concern in Nevada. Crystal meth production and import into the state is a major concern. In 2004, 51.5 kgs of methamphetamine and 50 laboratories in production of methamphetamine were seized in Nevada.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: The basic mission of the Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces (MJNTF) was to target street-level and mid-level distribution of controlled substances and seize control of narcotics trafficking, manufacturing and distributing in each task force area, as well as manage confidential informants. Developing and continuing programs to address these problems accomplished this.

The objectives to achieve this goal were:

- Objective 1: Initiate investigations for trafficking, sales, possession for sale and manufacturing of controlled substances.
- Objective 2: Affect the arrest of individuals involved in the manufacturing, cultivation, distribution, trafficking, sales, diversion and possession of controlled substances.
- Objective 3: Provide training classes/presentations to law enforcement, community, school, and civic groups on the identification and eradication of controlled substances.

Program Activities and Components

The population of Nevada has increased 161% since the inception of the drug task forces in the late 80's. Methamphetamine has been the drug of choice in Nevada for two decades and its use has reached epidemic proportions. The task forces have also significantly impacted the clandestine manufacturing of methamphetamine within their communities. State fiscal year 2005 drug seizures were valued at an estimated street value of 2.7 million dollars.

Nevada's task forces are one part of a larger law enforcement effort aimed at suppressing illicit drug use. These task force enforcement programs are supply-side oriented. They target the dealer, trafficker, financier or manufacturer of controlled substances. By using a comprehensive approach that embraces enforcement, education and treatment to fight drug use, Nevada can continue to dramatically reduce the use of illegal drugs and associated violent crime.

The Department of Public Safety/Investigations Division has the statewide responsibility for narcotics enforcement, and provides investigative assistance upon request to the Chief of Police, County Sheriff, County District Attorney, Secretary of State and/or the State Attorney General. At present, the Division supervises multi-jurisdictional narcotics task forces covering 12 of Nevada's 17 counties with offices in seven separate locations throughout the state. They include a partnership of 25 federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies. These task force programs foster cooperation, communication and coordination between law enforcement agencies statewide.

The Division has offices funded through the Byrne Grant in Carson City, Fallon, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Mesquite, Las Vegas and a position in a task force at Lake Tahoe. The participation in multi-jurisdictional task forces includes local, state, interstate and federal task forces statewide. These task forces work closely with federal agencies such as the DEA, ATF, FBI, Fallon Naval Air Station, U.S. Customs, U.S. Forest Service, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Park Service and U.S. Postal Service to exchange information and work jointly in matters of mutual interest. Coordination is also made with Nevada Department of Corrections, Nevada Division of Parole and Probation and law enforcement agencies in Utah, Arizona and California.

The Division's participation in the multi-agency task forces assists in providing the necessary manpower, expertise, equipment and training to successfully and safely conduct undercover operations in Nevada. Basic activities for all the task forces include:

- Ø Recruitment and utilization of confidential informants.
- Ø Intelligence compilation and dissemination.
- Ø Consultation with prosecutors to assist in obtaining convictions.

- Ø Assisting the Department of Parole and Probation with arrests of their probationers for narcotics violations.
- Ø Using narcotic detecting dogs in searches.
- Ø Surveillance and covert operations.
- Ø Attending and providing training.
- Ø Conducting controlled substance interdictions at major highways, airports, bus depots and other transportation areas.
- Ø Seizure of assets for forfeiture.

The impact of the multi-jurisdictional task forces has been substantial and will continue to be with the funding from JAG. Before the existence of the task forces, trafficking, distribution of drugs, marijuana cultivation and clandestine labs were profuse. Through the coordinated efforts of the agencies that comprise the task forces, the narcotics business has been extremely affected. Nevada's task forces show steady activity in terms of arrests and drug seizures.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Projects are monitored and evaluated through the various reports and financial forms produced by the State Administrative Agency. Utilizing these reports, staff conduct annual site visits to monitor, audit and evaluate the subgrantees. Statistical summaries of task force operations demonstrate the efficiency of each task force and its methods. When goals are not being achieved, the task force provides justification.

Internal assessments include a strict accounting for payments to confidential informants by source number with quarterly, semiannual and annual audits using the system currently in place for confidential source management and security as approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance monograph.

Performance measures will include:

- 6 Number of cases
- 6 Number of arrests
- 6 Number of Confidential Informants
- 6 Quantity of confiscated narcotics
- 6 Seizures/forfeitures
- 6 Use of buy funds
- 6 Cooperation with other law enforcement agencies
- 6 Neutralizing clandestine labs
- 6 Training attended

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

An evaluation of the goals and objectives for FY05 indicated the program as a whole far exceeded the expectations and projections established in the FY05 application. The successes can only be attributed to the use of innovative investigative techniques, the dedication and motivation of the task forces, the cooperative effort facilitated through the task force setting and the availability of funds for procurement of equipment, training and payment for confidential sources of information.

All of the narcotics task forces throughout the state have seen an upward trend in statistical accomplishments while setting higher standards for the level of narcotics enforcement in the communities. The cultivation of informants and availability of confidential funds for the payment of

information and evidence purchases have allowed the task forces to reach into the hierarchy of narcotics trafficking organizations. Additionally the involvement in enforcing prescription drug laws has reached an all time high. Prescription drugs being introduced into the illicit market has created a profitable new resource for drug trafficking.

The relationships that have been formed and maintained with the local business community and with other law enforcement organizations has been beneficial to all involved. These relationships enhance the ability of the task force and overall make the task force more effective. Businesses in the community often call with drug-related information and/or questions. The task forces are able to assist these businesses with taking care of their concerns of a drug dealer or someone who is purchasing chemicals that would be used in manufacturing methamphetamine. Other successes include receiving training in meth lab investigations. The task forces process lab scenes with confidence due to various training programs. The purchases of equipment and the allocation of confidential buy funds received for the project have enabled the task forces to carry out their mission.

The narcotic and drug problem in north-central Nevada is at a highly critical level. As a result of enforcement pressure being exerted in the Reno/Sparks/Carson City/Las Vegas/Central California areas, criminal offenders are migrating to the north-central rural communities to set up their operations as shown in the chart below.

(Grams Seized)												
	Methamphetamine			Marijuana			Cases Initiated			Other Drugs		
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY03	FY04	FY05
Tri-Net TF	1,132.0	4,870.0	3,151.7	43,836.0	4,034.0	3,120.9	96.0	114.0	112.0	5.0	99.0	611.2
Elko TF	347.0	482.0	210.6	869.0	371.0	3,182.5	*	99.0	139.0	867.0	*	1,139.6
SAINT	*	303.0	77.3	*	456.0	17.8	37.0	45.0	33.0	*	*	8.6
White Pine TF	24.0	39.0	8.4	40.0	0.4	198.5	47.0	39.0	51.0	*	6.0	*
SCORPION TF			1,252.4			14,644.5			61.0			1,412.1
SLEDNET	*	402.0	191.1	*	8,325.0	3,688.6	*	73.0	84.0	*	1,249.0	429.5
Fallon TF	176.0	41.0	101.3	306.0	1,117.0	601.0	57.0	50.0	92.0	30.0	108.0	*
TriDENT TF	158.0	1,598.0	608.9	35,625.0	14,946.0	802.1	91.0	85.0	141.0	5.0	348.0	111.6
LV Narc Control	*	28,451.0	107,672.0	*	975,918.0	494,515.2	*	182.0	138.0	*	51,476.0	223,537.5
NDI	*	12,359.0	7,430.9	*	77,393.0	252,896.3	*	538.0	539.0	*	3,542.0	1,985.7
TOTAL	1,837.0	48,545.0	120,704.6	80,676.0	1,082,560.4	773,667.4	328.0	1,225.0	1,390.0	907.0	56,828.0	229,235.7
* Not Reported												

The impact of the multi-jurisdictional task forces has been substantial and will continue to be with the funding from the Byrne/JAG grant. Before the existence of the task forces, trafficking, distribution of drugs, marijuana cultivation and clandestine labs were profuse. Through the coordinated efforts of the agencies comprising the task forces, the narcotics business has been extremely affected. Nevada's task forces show steady activity in terms of arrests and drug seizures. Seizure levels have fluctuated in recent years, perhaps reflecting both changes in illicit drug consumption patterns and success of task forces influencing the openness of drug dealers in distributing illicit commodities in the state.

The operational strength of Nevada's task forces is in their ability to concentrate resources on a continuing problem area (illicit drug use) in a coordinated manner. Interagency cooperation is

excellent. Internally task forces are marked by superior camaraderie, training and professionalism. Nevada's task forces meld officers from both the state (DPS Investigation Division) and local jurisdictions. Officers from both state and local law enforcement regularly rotate through the task force. Such continuing cooperation is a product of both the professionalism of the individuals involved and the administrative expertise of the sheriffs and police chiefs who assign members of their departments to the task forces.

Training attended by the various task force members includes, but is not limited to the following:

- 6 California Narcotic Officer's Association
- 6 Identity Theft and Methamphetamine
- 6 Campaign Against Marijuana Planting
- 6 Drug Task Force Investigation Training (DTFI)
- 6 Defensive Tactics Annual Recertification
- 6 Skid Car Training
- 6 Drug Unit Commanders Academy
- 6 RAID Training
- 6 Bullet Proof Mind Training
- 6 Motor Vehicle Criminal Interdiction
- 6 Street Drug Investigations
- 6 Courtroom Testimony Training
- 6 Idaho Narcotics Officer's Association (INOA)
- 6 Methamphetamine Laboratory Recertification Training
- 6 Interview and Interrogation
- 6 Undercover Investigations
- 6 High Intensity Methamphetamine Information
- 6 Drug Task Force Investigations Instructors Course
- 6 DEA Clandestine Laboratory Certification
- 6 POST In-Lieu Certification Training
- 6 EPIC Pipeline Highway Interdiction
- 6 California Narcotic Canine Association
- 6 SKY-NARC 2004
- 6 Spanish Immersion School

The task forces have removed large quantities of illegal controlled substances from the streets of Nevada, as well as interrupted the transportation of narcotics to other areas of the country. This program has also been responsible for numerous arrests and convictions and the removal of firearms from criminals.

The grant funds have enabled the task forces to purchase much needed equipment such as firearms, radios and accessories, surveillance equipment, time lapse recorders, camera and digital camera equipment, office equipment, K-9 supplies and equipment, protective clothing, computers and lap top computers, scanners, CD writers and printers.

Significant Cases

Appendix B outlines significant cases for the task forces. Only the most representative cases were outlined.

Purpose Area 3

Targeting domestic sources of controlled substances

Program Overview

Two projects were dedicated to this purpose area during fiscal year 2005 totaling \$66,150 in Byrne grant funds. These funds were matched with \$22,049 in city and county funds for a project total of \$88,199.

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) Narcotics Section along with Henderson and North Las Vegas Police Departments and DEA form a methamphetamine suppression task force that deals with illegal substances on several different levels within Clark County. These four agencies often work with the U.S. Marshals Office, U.S. Immigration and Customs, and the FBI. They work to reduce the flow of street-level narcotics, solicit and act upon information received from the community, investigate clandestine labs and reduce crime that goes along with the sale of illegal narcotics.

The Washoe County Sheriff's Office (WCSO) Consolidated Narcotics Unit located in Reno, Nevada is comprised of 13 investigators made up of personnel from the WCSO, Reno Police Department, Sparks Police Department and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The unit investigates narcotic related crimes in Washoe County. As the second largest county in Nevada population-wise, Washoe County narcotic problems range from small drug deals and clandestine methamphetamine labs to major cases with the DEA.

Whether imported or locally produced, the primary narcotic of choice in Nevada is methamphetamines. Due to the hazardous materials and operation associated with clandestine labs, these sites are classified as hazardous waste sites requiring specialized training, equipment and documentation, which is regulated by federal OSHA standards. The labs are extremely dangerous to our communities. All agencies affiliated with the narcotics unit are clandestine lab certified. The agencies conduct clean up, investigations and preparation for prosecution of all meth labs located in both Washoe and Clark counties. Both task forces have proven effective in their endeavors to reduce violence by interrupting the flow of narcotics at the street level.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To reduce the amount of street-level methamphetamine being sold in Clark county and Washoe county.

Objective: Narcotics detectives will increase total arrests for methamphetamine sales by at least 20% from 103 to 124 during the fiscal year 2005 as measured by the narcotic street teams' arrest and statistical reports.

Goal 2: To identify, arrest, and prosecute street level methamphetamine manufacturers and identify clandestine labs.

Objective: Narcotics detectives will increase the total gram weight of methamphetamine seized by 20% from 15,000 grams to 18,000 grams during FY05 as measured by the narcotic street teams' arrest and statistical reports.

Program Activities and Components

Both task forces targeted dealers and purchasers, methamphetamine production and sales at the street level. A major emphasis of the program is the detection of clandestine methamphetamine labs. The production and selling of methamphetamines is the primary cause of violence in several areas of the community. Gang activity and violence, robberies, thefts and assaults also factor into the equation. The primary outcome for the project is to increase the quality of life to the citizens in the area by reducing the production and sales of illegal narcotics, thus reducing the crime rate.

Population base in both Clark and Washoe counties is high transient. With Nevada's close proximity to the Mexican border, California, and Arizona along with access to major interstates, a vast amount of the narcotics such as cocaine, methamphetamine and marijuana remain in both communities. The interstate highways offer easy routes for drug transportation, whether by privately owned vehicles, buses, or through the trucking industry.

The 24 hours a day, seven days a week lifestyle for which Las Vegas and Reno are well known, makes both cities convenient locations for narcotics dealers to operate. Hence, many of the task force detectives may be contacted by their sources at all hours of the day or night. When either city hosts special events such as Hot August Nights or Street Vibrations authorities see increases in drug activity. Byrne grant funds are used to pay for overtime required to respond to the sources of notifications or to sustain larger scale operations requiring two street teams complimented with uniformed officers.

Byrne funds were also used to train detectives in advanced undercover operations and clandestine lab investigations, both crucial to the teams in aiding officers in carrying out successful investigations and recognizing new trends and safety issues. Twenty-four hour surveillance teams and bike teams are deployed in many operations, especially the downtown areas.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Each quarter the teams' project directors evaluate the effectiveness of the programs. Statistics gathered quarterly revealed whether or not the teams were producing an increase in arrests for persons selling methamphetamines; that the total gram weight of meth seized increased; and that the number of clandestine labs detected and dismantled increased when compared to previous years. To aid in this effort, the directors met with the teams' supervisors on a monthly basis to ensure that the officers were receiving necessary training and staying current on the trends of their respective neighborhoods.

Although required training for weapons of mass destruction for the annual New Year's Eve celebration in Las Vegas delayed the advanced undercover operations training, the task force did complete the training and completed the clandestine lab investigations training as well. The training received has better prepared the task force members to act decisively and correctly in a wide spectrum of situations thereby increasing effectiveness of the unit.

The results are reported in the following chart:

Number of arrests	164	Surpassed objective
Number of confidential informants used	1,213	No date available from previous year
Neutralizing clandestine labs	73 in Clark County 17 in Washoe County	Increase from previous year
Confiscated Methamphetamine	31,680.15 gr	Surpassed objective
Seizure/forfeitures	\$52,353.00 currency 12 vehicles 31 weapons	Previous years' number unavailable Increased by 9 from previous year Increased by 16 from previous year
Training attended	-Advanced undercover operations -Clandestine lab investigations	

Both projects were successful in the efforts to locate and dismantle meth labs and apprehend the cooks. While meth use and production in Nevada continue, the projects' activities funded with this grant have enhanced the ability of the LVMPD and WCSO to meet the challenges of addressing the meth problem. The task forces met and surpassed the projected goals and objectives. They utilized a number of investigative strategies to meet the goals including targeting cook hot spots, buy/bust operations, reverse stings, confidential informants, and citizen reports. The pressure on meth cooks has forced much of the production out of the country to Mexico, with most demand in Clark County being met by non-domestic producers. While this is not an ideal situation, having much of the meth cooked outside urban areas has lessened the risk to innocent citizens being injured by chemical inhalation or explosions. The funds from this grant allowed the task forces to focus on additional personnel overtime hours and employ multiple investigative strategies to target the increasing methamphetamine problem.

Purpose Area 7A

Improving operational effectiveness of law enforcement

Program Overview

During Nevada State Fiscal Year 2005, one project in this purpose area was funded using Byrne Grant funds. Federal funds for this project totaled \$16,049 and provided video and audio surveillance equipment in support of anti-narcotics operations.

The Henderson Police Department located in Clark County adjacent to the City of Las Vegas has experienced a growing number of narcotics-related arrests and seizures.

However, the agency's inability to sufficiently document these actions with compelling evidence for court has enabled many drug dealers to get off with a lighter sentence or have their case dismissed altogether. The inclusion of this surveillance equipment enables the Henderson Police Department to gather evidence and therefore better prosecute drug related offenses.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: To more effectively target the sources of controlled and illegal substances and to assist in the identification and prosecution of narcotics/illicit drug dealers within southern Nevada.

Objective: Install in-vehicle video and audio surveillance equipment and obtain video and audio tapes of undercover narcotics transactions to assist in the arrest and prosecution of illicit drug dealers.

Program Activities and Components

The agency conducted equipment cost comparisons to obtain the best price possible for desired surveillance equipment. After procurement process was completed, ten sets of equipment were acquired and installed in narcotics support vehicles. The audio/video equipment allows for recording of undercover narcotics transactions in the undercover vehicles to provide clear and convincing evidence to prosecute the suspect.

The City of Henderson Police Department has 1.0 officer per 1000 citizens, well below the recommended national average of 2.5 officers per 1000 citizens. While striving to meet the national recommendation, the influx of citizens is growing at a rate that prevents the department from reaching this goal. Therefore, the use of in-car video has become a necessity.

Once the equipment was installed and the officers trained on the equipment usage, the department was able to obtain the anticipated recordings of the undercover transactions, which greatly aided with the prosecution of individuals. The equipment also offers additional security for the officers.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The surveillance equipment purchased through this grant was installed in agency vehicles during the third and fourth quarters (Jan – Jun 2005) of the State fiscal year. During the fourth quarter, four records of narcotics transactions were obtained through use of this equipment. The successful use of this documentation in actual court cases has yet to be evaluated. The agency continues to use this equipment in the prosecution of drug offenses but due to the lengthy delay in criminal proceedings, it is outside the scope of this one year period to adequately evaluate the overall success of this equipment in accomplishing the stated goal.

Purpose Area 13

Meeting the needs of drug/alcohol dependent offenders

Program Overview

During state fiscal year 2005 (July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005) there were two projects focused on meeting the needs of drug/alcohol dependent offenders. Byrne grant funds in the amount of \$142,023 were allocated to this purpose area. Both programs were dedicated to adult services for the criminal justice population based on their specific needs. Funding assisted in the support of a women's residential treatment home and expanded services for three transitional houses as well as providing outpatient counseling. Drug addiction is more than

just a devastating disease of the brain; it is linked to criminal behavior, irresponsible sexual behavior, injuries, suicide attempts, HIV infection, school dropouts, fetal alcohol syndrome, gang affiliation and death. The Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse reports Nevada has resources to meet only 10% of the treatment needs within the state.

The residential program run by the "Statewide Ridge House Collaborative" is the only state-accredited treatment facility in northern Nevada specifically designed for the criminal justice population. In operation for over 21 years, Ridge House is the preferred provider for the Department of Parole and Probation and the Parole Board Commission.

The outpatient counseling and transitional living initiative is a collaborative partnership between three providers. Services have focused on successfully reintegrating inmates leaving prison or jail into the community.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Expand transitional housing and treatment to the criminal justice population in Nevada.

Objective 1: Increase the number of beds within the three transitional houses from 6 to 9 beds each.

Objective 2: Expand the provision of outpatient substance abuse treatment services from 72 clients per year to 90 clients per year.

Goal 2: To change adult criminal justice clients' addictive and criminal behaviors, thereby increasing the likelihood of successful reintegration into the community.

Objective 1: Residential program graduates will increase levels of self-sufficiency by 90% in fiscal year 2005 by obtaining employment, as measured by counselor documentation in case files.

Objective 2: Less than 25% of the criminal justice clients treated in the residential program will return to prison within the first year of release as measured by the annual independent Department of Corrections statistics.

Program Activities and Components

1. Inmates being paroled from prison or released from jail will be screened to determine if they meet eligibility requirements for admission to the program.
2. Clients will remain in transitional housing on an average of six months to a year. During this time, they will be required to attend outpatient substance abuse counseling a minimum of once per week.
3. Outpatient treatment services will be held at each of the three sites several different times during the week, including evenings, to ensure all clients can attend.
4. Assistance will be given in producing resumes and job seeking skills through the career enhancement component of the program.
5. Groups that will be provided include:
 - Ø vocational reentry groups.
 - Ø wellness therapy.
 - Ø budgeting and money management including repayment of restitution.
 - Ø women's issue group.
 - Ø parenting classes.
 - Ø conflict resolution and relationships.
 - Ø medical referrals including education and testing for HIV/AIDS/TB/STD.
 - Ø Substance abuse and mental health counseling.
6. Aftercare support services will be provided.

Residential clients will be required to:

1. Obtain stable employment within 14 days of intake.
2. Open a savings account within 30 days of intake.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The Nevada Department of Corrections will be solicited annually to conduct an external audit of clients to determine recidivism rates. Results will be compared to the statewide rate of offenders released into the community without treatment. An internal client data system will track the number of clients who secure employment, which is then verified through the client's counselor.

Each client will be given a "Client Satisfaction Survey" to complete at graduation. Results will be tallied and shared with the clinical team, allowing for any necessary adjustments to individual components of the program.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Data of clients served in fiscal year 2005 by Ridge House, Inc. was submitted to the Nevada Department of Corrections. Data was analyzed and compared to their internal records of former offenders who had re-offended and returned to incarceration. Data indicates that Ridge House

clients remained free from incarceration and successfully reintegrated into mainstream society with only a 24% recidivism rate. Sierra Recovery had a 19% recidivism rate, and Step One had only a 3% recidivism rate. Female clients had a 11% recidivism rate. Overall the recidivism rate for these programs was only 14.25%. The recidivism rate for inmates released into society without having treatment was 68%.

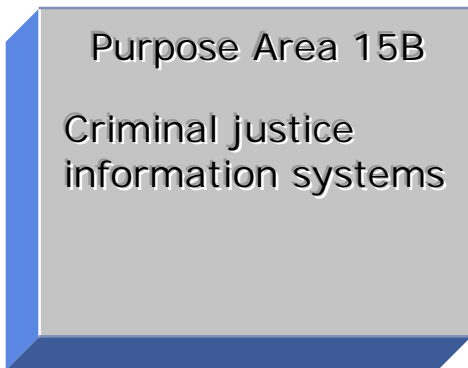
A new transitional house was opened. It is a duplex style house that has a one bedroom apartment to accommodate two women. The other side is a two bedroom apartment that accommodates four men.

An internal client data system used to collect and report unduplicated clients for the residential treatment program resulted in the following:

- Ø During the grant cycle, 37 women were provided services. Of those women, 3 were African American, 1 was Native American, 2 were Hispanic and 30 were Caucasian.
- Ø Of the 37 women provided services, 23 (62%) successfully completed the program; 14 (38%) did not complete the program successfully.
- Ø 70% moved to a higher level of self-sufficiency through employment prior to leaving the program.
- Ø Of those served 15 (41%) reported to have suffered physical abuse in their lifetime; 14 (38%) suffered sexual abuse and 16 (43%) were victims of domestic violence.
- Ø 13 (35%) were diagnosed as having both a drug/alcohol dependency and a mental health diagnosis.
- Ø 100% of the clients were provided TB testing and were offered HIV/AIDS testing, education and counseling.

Surveys compiled for the funding cycle showed a satisfaction rate of 93%.

Upon arrival at the transitional housing, all residents are homeless or near homeless. They do not have jobs or the means to "make it" based on their previous lifestyle. Upon graduation, 87% of these clients have successfully maintained employment and housing.



Program Overview

During Nevada State Fiscal Year 2005 twelve projects in this purpose area were approved to use Byrne Grant funds. Federal funds for these projects totaled \$241,990 and provided new LiveScan equipment at multiple locations throughout the state and upgraded information handling systems for two county law enforcement agencies.

Nevada maintains a central repository for collecting and storing criminal justice records which include fingerprints. This facility, known as the Criminal History Repository, is responsible for operating and maintaining the Nevada Criminal Justice Information System (NCJIS). The NCJIS links to Federal criminal information databases. Currently all criminal justice agencies in Nevada supply data to the system via an electronic computer interface between local criminal justice agency computers and the NCJIS.

Ten of the projects funded under this purpose area supported the statewide LiveScan project. Eight of the ten projects replaced outdated equipment and two of the projects, West Wendover Police Department and University of Nevada Reno Campus Police Department, installed new equipment. (See complete list on following page.) All LiveScan fingerprint systems purchased were coordinated through the Nevada Criminal History Repository.

There were also two projects funded under this purpose area that enabled the Lincoln County District Attorney's Office and the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office to upgrade existing local criminal information systems thereby increasing efficiency within each agency.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Ensure 100% of all booking agencies statewide have operational LiveScan fingerprint technology.

Objective 1: Replace older LiveScan systems at eight locations Statewide with more up-to-date systems capable of possessing the most current fingerprint capture technology available which will increase the legibility of fingerprint images.

Objective 2: Network all local law enforcement agencies into the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and Western Identification Network (WIN).

Goal 2: Obtain equipment and software to more efficiently perform the criminal justice related tasks required within the District Attorney's Office.

Objective 1: Increase productivity by over 25% allowing the District Attorney's office to process 249 criminal cases annually in lieu of the 200 cases previously processed.

Goal 3: Provide an updated computer aided dispatch system to enable dispatchers to access data more efficiently.

Objective 1: Reduce the time needed for dispatchers to upload each of the 8 software programs from 20 seconds to 5 seconds in order to effectively dispatch vital information.

Program Activities and Components

LiveScan machines were purchased and installed at the below listed locations:

Carson City Sheriff's Office (Replacement)
Elko County Sheriff's Office (Replacement)
Humboldt County Sheriff's Office (Replacement)
Lyon County Sheriff's Office (Replacement)
Nevada Criminal History Repository (Replacement)
North Las Vegas Police Department (Replacement)
University of Nevada, Reno Police (New)
Washoe County Sheriff's Office (Replacement)
West Wendover Police Department (New)
White Pine County Sheriff's Office (Replacement)

Additionally, computer hardware and software were purchased and personnel were trained on the application of the equipment used within the District Attorney's Office to increase the efficiency of performance of the criminal justice related tasks.

The project also enabled the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office to upgrade their computer aided dispatch system. The required computer hardware and software was purchased and installed in the dispatch center. Dispatchers were trained on new equipment usage by agency in-house technicians.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Navigation through the State budget acceptance and purchasing systems must be accomplished before any LiveScan equipment can be ordered, installed and made operational to include personnel training. Collection of data to verify rejection rates can be accomplished only after equipment is fully operational. Maintenance savings can be evaluated based on acceptance of a new maintenance contract with the equipment vendor.

The District Attorney's Office will evaluate the time it takes to prepare the required legal documents for each case. The agency will also evaluate the number of cases they are able to complete using the new equipment. They will make subjective assessments on the impact of the new equipment in office efficiencies.

The Humboldt County Sheriff's Office dispatch will evaluate the time it takes for a dispatcher to upload relevant data from each of eight software programs necessary to provide accurate dispatch information to field officers.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

All ten of the funded LiveScan systems were purchased, installed and networked into the NCJIS during the grant period. Personnel at all locations receiving equipment were trained on the new systems. There were significant delays due to state acceptance of the funding (approved by State Legislature September 17, 2004) and placing the appropriate orders through the state purchasing system. As a result of these delays, many of the LiveScan systems were not installed until the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year (Jan-Jun 05) and rejection rate data was not available by the end of the grant period.

The State Legislature finally accepted a maintenance agreement on June 14, 2005, the conditions of which will significantly reduce statewide maintenance costs. The completion of these projects enables Nevada to have all criminal booking facilities in the State outfitted with LiveScan systems. Additionally, the improved technology resulting from installing state of the art machines provides for faster processing and recording of criminal fingerprints to both State and Federal databases as well as reducing time spent by law enforcement officials in the process of taking the fingerprints.

The District Attorney's Office reported that it took only 3.5 hours to complete the seven legal documents that previously took 7 hours to complete. The agency reported the number of cases they were able to complete increased each quarter from 44 during the second quarter to 54 during the fourth quarter. Although this number is still under the objective of 62 per quarter, the agency feels that with increased familiarity with the systems the objective is obtainable.

The Humboldt County Sheriff's Office dispatch reports conducting surveys at different times and under varying workloads and were able to achieve the objective of uploading required programs within the 5-second time interval. This significant improvement will provide the officers with the information needed in a more timely manner.

Purpose Area 16

Programs to demonstrate innovative approaches to enforcement

Program Overview

All of the divisions of the Department of Public Safety, including the Division of Parole and Probation, are tasked with being emergency responders as a part of the Homeland Security response to meet challenges which include potential foreign and domestic terrorism threats. Through the Federal Office of Domestic Preparedness, the DPS received grant funding (Federal Homeland Security Grant, FY 2005) for specific types of equipment and training to assist in this endeavor. This grant

included all personal protective equipment sufficient to have all sworn personnel trained and equipped to the First Responder Operations Level (FRO-LAWS) and certified to the 300 and 400 levels of the National Incident Command System.

Unfortunately, the equipment received through the Federal Homeland Security Grant did not include replacement of ballistic vests as part of the appropriations received. The Department sought funds through the Byrne grant program to augment the Federal Homeland Security Grant and replace twenty-two ballistic vests for a portion of its sworn personnel with the Division of Parole and Probation. As noted, as a part of the overall state strategy in dealing with homeland security, sworn personnel of the Division of Parole and Probation have been given a primary role as emergency responders. The division sought funding of \$8,998 to replace a portion of its existing equipment with a definitive shelf life, such as ballistic vests, to be better prepared in dealing with potential threats.

The replacement of the twenty-two ballistic vests allowed a portion of the sworn staff to be equipped with a pivotal piece of protective gear, integral in their efforts to act as emergency responders, including being "first" responders to any type of terrorism incident.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Provide equipment to first responders to promote officer safety.

Objective 1: To increase the number of sworn officers wearing approved bulletproof vests.

Program Activities and Components

The men and women of Parole and Probation are dedicated to serving and protecting the citizens of Nevada through supervising over 16,700 parolees and probationers, and serving the District Courts by providing over 800 Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports each month throughout the State.

The officers of Parole and Probation play a unique role in the criminal justice system of Nevada. They are tasked with responsibilities ranging from investigating and preparing comprehensive reports for the district courts, making sentencing and other recommendations that address victim issues and responding to the individual circumstances of offenders. Officers are also tasked with the responsibility of monitoring offender behavior and compliance with conditions of their supervision, which includes routine unannounced visits to their places of residence and other places the offenders are known to frequent. Their duties are dynamic and complex and they are often subjected to unknown

circumstances where officer safety is placed at high risk. Because of this, the officers must be equipped with bulletproof vests to ensure their safety.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The Division of Parole and Probation arrested 2,378 individuals during the last fiscal year. With all sworn officers wearing proper safety equipment, they were able to avoid injuries related to these arrests. The 22 vests purchased through this program were issued to the officers whose vests had exceeded their maturation.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The program was able to provide the division's officers with replacements for vests that were far beyond the required replacement dates. The first priority of the department is officer safety. This can only be achieved with proper training and equipment. The funds provided through this program to purchase additional safety equipment provided officers with one less worry as they continue to serve the public.

Purpose Area 19

Evaluation programs

Program Overview

In Nevada's 2004-2007 "Statewide Strategy for Drug Control, Violence Prevention and System Improvement" purpose area 24 "Law Enforcement and Prevention Programs that Relate to Gangs or Youth who are involved in or are at risk of involvement in Gangs" was chosen for a three-year evaluation project. After a great deal of research and interviewing, Corporate Solutions, Inc. of Reno, Nevada was hired to perform this evaluation.

In the time allocated for the first phase of this multi-phased project, Corporate Solutions, Inc. proposed a multi-tract approach to the initial benchmarking, evaluation and assessment of the status of gang efforts and resources in Nevada. Federal funding for phase one of this project was \$100,000.00.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To perform a three-year evaluation of Byrne grant-funded programs (Reno Police Dept., Las Vegas Metro Police Dept., Clark County Dept. of Juvenile Justice, and Elko County) addressing gang issues in the State of Nevada.

Objective 1: Send surveys to 38 law enforcement agencies statewide. A minimum response rate of 75% will be ensured, and completed by the 1st quarter of 2006.

Objective 2: Complete survey of 167 middle and high schools throughout the state to assess youth gang presence in schools, ensuring a minimum response rate of 25%. To be completed by the 3rd quarter of 2006.

Objective 3: Complete 15 on site visits to Law Enforcement Agencies and Department of Corrections to discuss and evaluate gang information.

Objective 4: Facilitate quarterly meetings of the Gang Task Force Focus Group.

Program Activities and Components

The first step in this evaluation was to form a "focus group" of persons with an interest in Nevada gangs. The focus group was to determine what information should be collected to provide all entities concerned with resources available and proposals for solutions. See Appendix C for focus group members.

The next step was to hire a qualified evaluator. After reviewing several proposals, one agency surpassed all others and Corporate Solutions, Inc. of Reno, Nevada was chosen.

Phase one of the three-year evaluation began with the recruitment of the "focus group" and holding quarterly meetings to discuss what they perceived as the project objectives.

Two major areas were identified:

1. To develop a clearly defined scope, tracking measurements and desired outcomes for a 3-year period that will evaluate, analyze and make recommendations relating to law enforcement and community efforts for gang prevention, intervention and suppression across the state of Nevada.
2. Determine how dollars can be optimized to their highest potential and identify where synergy can be created in the efforts being made in communities and across the state in relation to gang prevention, intervention and suppression.

As a result of the focus group meetings:

- Ø In-depth interviews have taken place with law enforcement agencies and the Department of Corrections.
- Ø Collaborative partnerships are being formed.
- Ø Surveys have been developed and mailed.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Evaluation methods will include:

1. Preliminary site visits for baseline data gathering on the current dynamics of gangs in communities that have Byrne-funded gang projects, as well as other communities across the state that have gang issues but have not received Byrne funds.
2. Design and implementation of a literature review process that is complementary to the mandatory evaluation components.
3. Survey of law enforcement agencies, school districts, and where appropriate, community partners to evaluate:
 - Ø Current gang data-gathering processes and how the information is gathered, updated and shared among agencies.
 - Ø Partnerships that have been forged to address gang-related issues within a community.
 - Ø Gang crimes and crime levels and how they have evolved over a period of time.
 - Ø The demographics of gangs, including gang migration.
4. As appropriate, interviews will be utilized as a data-gathering method.
5. Development of a comprehensive report addressing the objectives as outlined above. Recommendations will be provided on how to utilize the data to educate and support community efforts in gang abatement.

Secondary performance measures will include:

1. Coordination and maintenance of Statewide Law Enforcement Gang Focus Group:

- Ø Plan and facilitate quarterly focus group meetings.
- Ø Assist in the maintenance of the Statewide Law Enforcement Intelligence sub-committee.
- 2. Identify opportunities to establish components of the OJJDP best practice gang model in Nevada communities
- 3. Development of additional support materials:
 - Ø White papers on critical issues – to be developed based upon research and literature review results.
 - Ø Presentation templates and talking points.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

There was a remarkable response from state and local agencies to become involved with the gang task force “focus group”. Both the State Attorney General’s Office and the United States Attorney’s Office for Nevada have become involved, as well as the Departments of Education and Corrections. Core priorities have been established and sub-committees have been formed.

One of the core priorities established by the focus group is to implement a Statewide Gang Intelligence System that will dramatically improve the coordination of efforts and sharing of gang intelligence between agencies statewide as well as California.

It is anticipated that upon completion of the three year project, there will not only be a fuller understanding of the gang situation in Nevada, but also:

- Ø Breadth and scope of the gang problem in Nevada.
- Ø What is being accomplished by law enforcement to prevent, intervene and suppress gangs.
- Ø Law enforcement’s perception of what is working and what isn’t in gang prevention, intervention and suppression.

At this point, it is our belief the focus group will continue their efforts after the project has been completed. The focus group is not only trying to determine the relationship of gangs and drugs, but also the influence of gangs on terrorist organizations. It has come to the groups’ attention that incarcerated gang members are often recruited into terrorist groups. Tracking these individuals through a computerized data gathering system is critical.

We look forward to the completion of this project as we believe once the project has been completed and the seriousness of the problem revealed, enough public interest will be generated for the issue to be addressed in the Nevada State Legislature. We are hopeful state funding will be forthcoming for the support of the much needed gang task forces.

Purpose Area 20

Alternative sentencing programs

Program Overview

The justice courts of East Fork Township in Douglas County and Carson City operate highly successful alternative sentencing programs funded with Byrne grants. The Carson City/Douglas County Alternative Sentencing Program, which received \$59,474 in Byrne funds, works in collaboration with the Partnership of Community Resources in Douglas County. The mission of the Alternative Sentencing Program is to address community needs and promote collaborative efforts to eliminate gaps in services.

Most individuals released under the conditions of bail, their own recognizance or those placed on probation, have substance abuse problems requiring supervision and treatment. Failure to supervise these individuals and encouraging them to seek treatment and maintain sobriety, often prevents them from upholding the conditions of their release or suspended sentences and places them, their families and their communities at continued risk. Often defendants commit additional crimes and are re-incarcerated.

By maintaining justice court alternative sentencing departments, drug, alcohol and domestic violence offenders will be supervised by Court probation officers under reciprocal agreements. This supervision will allow pretrial defendants and those convicted of misdemeanor offenses the opportunity to remain in their communities. Offenders are strongly encouraged to seek appropriate treatment, counseling and employment.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To improve and maintain the existing Departments of Alternative Sentencing, maximizing rural court resources and reducing recidivism in each jurisdiction.

Objective 1: Network with courts to identify and refer all probationers and/or authorized pre-trial defendants to appropriate counseling services.

Objective 2: Provide consistent supervision of defendants having been convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence, drug, driving under the influence and related offenses, thereby reducing the recidivism rate to less than the national average of 10%.

Goal 2: Utilizing residential confinement (house arrest) as an alternative to incarcerating the "low risk" offenders, maximize the supervision of "high-risk" defendants afforded bail or release under their own recognizance.

Objective 1: Reduce number of "low risk" offenders by 20 per month and supervise them through house arrest.

Objective 2: Increase the supervision of 10 high-risk defendants afforded bail during a pretrial status.

Program Activities and Components

The adult alternative sentencing programs assisted clients in acquiring high school equivalency diplomas and developing job-search skills. They provided outpatient groups as well as counselor/client individual counseling, anger management, substance abuse counseling or placement in an alcohol and drug abuse program. Probationers were also expected to maintain employment and commence payment on fines and/or victim's restitution mandated as a condition of release. They also performed substance abuse assessments for local judges and parole and probation officers.

The objective of the program was to allow individuals convicted of misdemeanor violations the opportunity to live within the community under court supervision or residential confinement as an alternative to being incarcerated. The court could suspend all or part of the convicted person's sentence and place him/her on probation under the supervision of the chief of the department. The department used all reasonable methods and resources available to assist probationers in improving their lifestyle while under the court's jurisdiction.

Working together, Carson City/Douglas County probation departments continued to improve in the areas of pretrial drug testing, probation drug testing and alcohol testing by way of electronically monitored residential confinement. These departments provided for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent and domestic violence offenders.

The Washoe County Specialty Court, which includes the Drug Diversion Court, generally applies to many substance-abusing adults who are not charged with a drug offense and, therefore, are not eligible for the Adult Drug Court. However, should an individual fail to comply in Diversion Court, and if Drug Court's strict program seems indicated, any defendant may be transferred from Diversion to Drug Court. Currently, defendants on Diversion are required to establish their own counseling program and to report at least once a month to the court. To successfully complete the program, the defendant must comply with the court ordered counseling and test clean for a minimum of 18 months.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The evaluation critiqued the operation of the Alternative Sentencing programs, highlighting both successes and challenges. The report produced from this component of the evaluation served as a guideline for other jurisdictions interested in implementing a similar program. Items addressed in this component of the evaluation included:

- e number of probations supervised;
- e number of drug tests administered;
- e referrals to outside services
- e coordination with other agencies.

The process evaluation of the program critiqued the workability within Douglas County and Carson City, highlighting both successes and challenges. Both alternative sentencing departments gathered extensive monthly statistics on all activities. Quarterly statistics were evaluated in terms of how the goals and objectives were accomplished. The program director summarized statistics in quarterly reports and made necessary project changes to the budget upon discussion with probation officers.

The evaluation of the Carson City and Douglas County Alternative Sentencing Departments was clearly based upon the ability to track probationers and the keeping of accurate, detailed and similar

statistics between the two counties. The outcome evaluation was focused on the networking and pooling of resources from both county alternative sentencing departments. Utilizing the database created for tracking participants, this component of the evaluation detailed the recidivism rates of the participants as a group as well as based on the services received.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

One component of the Alternative Sentencing Program involves assisting probationers in identifying and completing drug and alcohol treatment options. Since July 1, 1997, Douglas County has placed over 300 probationers into drug treatment. The recidivism rate averaged 6.2% during the grant period, less than the national average by 3.8%. The program exceeded the objective of supervision of 2000 probationers and pretrial defendants by an additional 23% or 463 persons. The program doubled the objective of providing residential or outpatient treatment to probationers or pretrial defendants, serving 44 individuals. Through the efforts of Douglas County/Carson City, 2,463 probationers and pre-trial defendants were supervised. Douglas County/Carson City provided 1932 urine screenings and supervised 396 house arrest cases.

For the first time the departments attempted to track the trends of indigent probationers and pretrial defendants and the availability of house arrest options, based upon the risk of the offense. In 2004-2005 there were a greater number of probationers and pre-trial defendants falling in the high-risk category. There were twenty-eight indigent (11% of total) high risk verses only three (4%) indigent low risk offenders during the year.

In conclusion, all goals and objectives for programs funded in this purpose area have been met or exceeded during the last fiscal year. The program continues to be an example to other state alternative sentencing programs.

Purpose Area 22

Enforcement of laws relating to alcohol use

Program Overview

The Nevada Highway Patrol serves the citizens and visitors of our state with 356 commissioned officers and 177 civilians. The duties of the Patrol range from enforcing the laws on the highways to operating the state's criminal history repository. The headquarters office is located in Carson City with regional offices in Las Vegas, Reno and Elko. The Nevada Highway Patrol is dedicated to ensuring safe, economical, and enjoyable use of the highways, protecting peaceful citizens against violence and disorder and assisting law enforcement agencies throughout our state and the nation.

In 2004 there were 9,521 arrests made in Nevada for DUI offenses. As Nevada is a tourist destination with free alcohol served in the casinos, the DUI rate continues to be a serious problem. Impaired driving fatalities have been a consistent problem for Nevada. This is the most common cause of crashes resulting in injuries and death. Nevada's 42 percent alcohol-related fatal percentage is above the national average of 40 percent. Recently, one out of every 85 drivers in Nevada was arrested for DUI. This represents more than 30 impaired drivers being removed from the roadway system each day.

To assist the Nevada Highway Patrol in their highway enforcement activities, the NHP requested \$9,648 to purchase additional Preliminary Breath Test (PBT) Alcohol Breath Test Calibration Simulators for use in northern Nevada.

Goals & Objectives

Goal: Purchase PBT-Alcohol Breath Test Calibration Simulators to assure the PBT testing devices currently used by NHP are accurate.

Objective: Reduce the amount of time the PBTs are out-of-service.

Program Activities & Components

During calendar year 2004, the northern command of NHP arrested over 1500 drivers for being under the influence of alcohol/drugs. Most of these drivers submitted to a Preliminary Breath Test (PBT) as a part of their field sobriety test. Countless other drivers were given a field sobriety test with PBT and passed the testing. Without the use of the portable PBT the officer would be required to transport everyone suspected of driving under the influence.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods

The PBT allows the officer to perform field testing and reduce the amount of time required when a suspect is pulled over. The PBT has become a standard piece of equipment for each officer and a valuable time saving device. There are 88 PBTs in northern Nevada. Each PBT must be recertified monthly for accuracy and must be recalibrated annually. By locating the recalibration devices in rural areas where they are more accessible, the officers do not have to deliver the device to specific locations hundreds of miles away. The time saved allows the officer to be "on the road" and providing public assistance rather than driving to the recalibration centers.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

In accordance with Nevada Revised Statute 484.379, it is unlawful for any person who has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath to operate a motor vehicle. It has been determined the use of the authorized PBTs by the NHP can provide the necessary data for the officer to arrest the individual involved.

Purpose Area 24

Law enforcement and prevention programs for gangs

Program Overview

Gangs have been a major contributor to the growth of violent crime in Nevada during the past decade. Using sophisticated weapons, gangs are involved in drug trafficking, murder, witness intimidation, robbery, extortion, and turf battles. The consistent rise in gang membership and the social ills associated with gang membership have clearly defined gangs as a chronic community issue. Gang members are being recruited at younger ages, are more heavily armed and violent, and are

concealing their gang affiliations to avoid detection by law enforcement. Arizona and Nevada authorities report that Native American gangs are increasing at an alarming rate.³

Most Hispanic gangs align themselves under the Norteños or the Sureños. There is also a separate and distinct faction of Hispanic gang members from the Fresno, California, area that call themselves Bulldogs or Bulldog Nation. They do not claim alliance with the Norteños or the Sureños. Although Nevada is north of Bakersfield in Norteños territory, the majority of Hispanic gang members within the state claim affiliation with the Sureños. Hispanic gang members in surrounding states generally claim Norteños affiliation, resulting in incidents of gang rivalry. Statistics show that Hispanics account for 65 percent of all the gang members in northern Nevada. While all ethnic groups have shown increases in gang membership, Native American gang membership has increased over 27 percent over the past 2 years.⁴

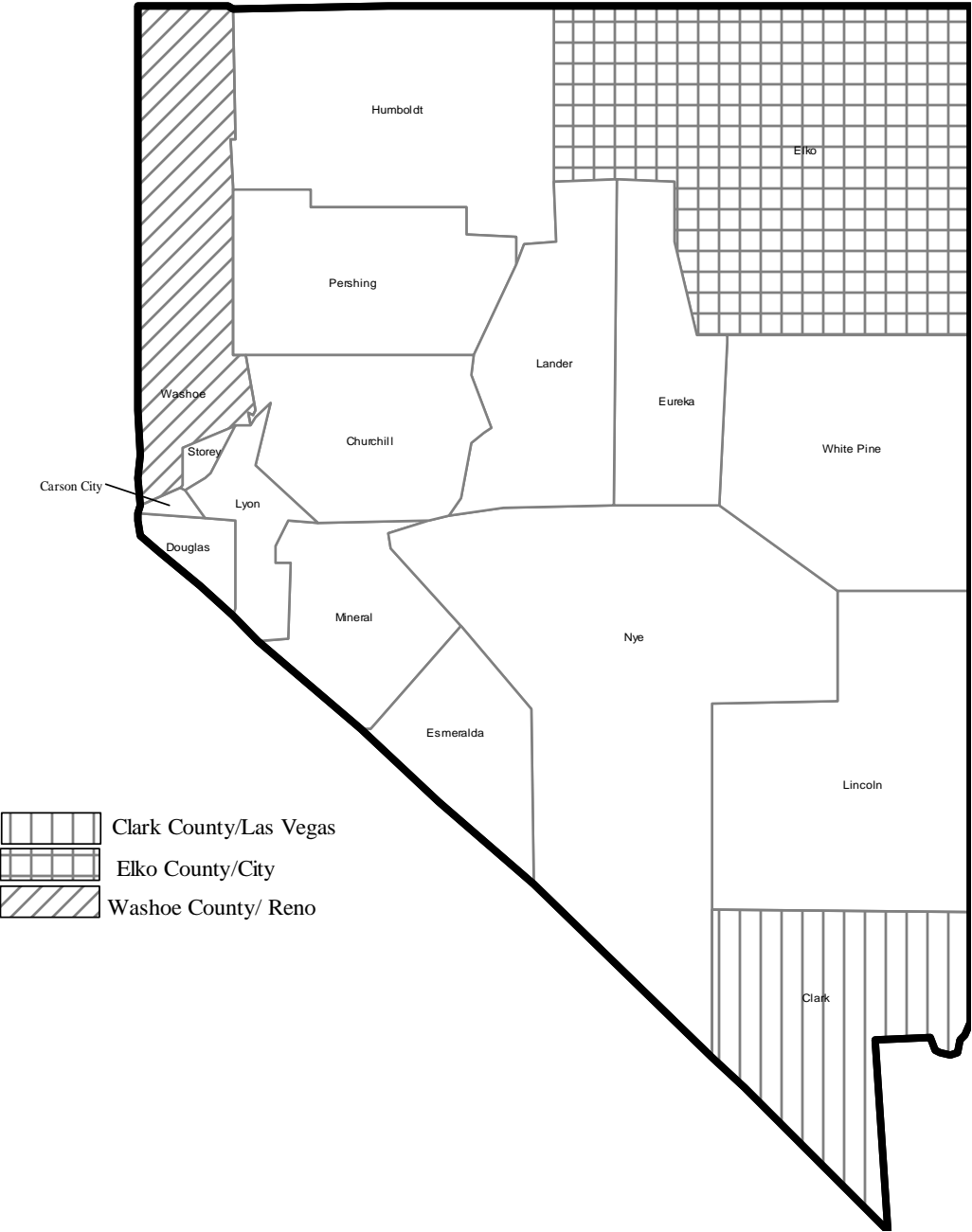
In state fiscal year 2005 there were four projects funded in this purpose area. Total federal funding was at \$485,716. These projects addressed a strategic, data-driven approach encompassing prevention, intervention, suppression of youth gang crime and violence while targeting the upper to mid-level street gang organizations. A multifaceted approach is used, including field intelligence gathering, gang diversion, educating the community, and graffiti abatement. Site coverage included three counties and cooperative agreements with state and local agencies including: local sheriff's departments, local police departments, county juvenile programs, school districts, county and city district attorneys' offices, and county juvenile justice services.

The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force (SNCGTF), modeled after the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Comprehensive Gang Model, is nationally recognized by the Boys & Girls Club for its efforts to address and reduce the fear of gangs in the local community. SNCGTF, which is comprised of twenty-five local private and government corporations, focuses on five key strategies: (1) community mobilization, (2) providing youth opportunities, (3) suppressing gang violence, (4) providing social interactions and street outreach, and (5) facilitating organizational change and development. The task force is co-supervised by a DEA supervisor and a Gang Crimes Section (GCS) sergeant with ten detectives from GCS, Nevada Division of Investigations, DEA, North Las Vegas Police Department and the U.S. Marshall's office. The task force addresses mid to upper level gang enterprises involved in narcotics trafficking.

³ National Alliance of Gang Investigators Association, October 5, 2004;
http://www.nagia.org/NGTASection_III.htm#WEST

⁴ Information provided by Deputy Brent Royle, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, and President of the Nevada Gang Investigators Association.

Gang Task Force Locations



The Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services Gang Task Force office is the driving force behind the Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force. It provides administrative support, logistical planning, and implementation of the day-to-day activities of the Gang Task Force. Previously Byrne grant funds have allowed for the creation of the multi-jurisdictional Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force; completion of a community needs assessment; development and implementation of pilot programs in the areas of gang prevention and intervention; implementation of the first Aprofile Youth Crime Watch School® in the state of Nevada (which received national recognition in 2003); and development and implementation of protocol for sharing gang information from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's gang unit database.

The Elko County Juvenile Task Force is a multi-jurisdictional program formulated in 1996 to prevent and fight juvenile/young adult crime and gang activity in Elko County. The task force operates under an agreement of partnership between the following agencies: Elko County Sheriff's Office, Elko County Juvenile Probation Department, and the Elko City Police Department. Representatives from each department serve on an Advisory Board to oversee and consult in day-to-day operations of the task force. This combination of hired personnel and advisory committee members has integrated a wealth of expertise and knowledge enhancing law enforcement services in the investigation of juvenile crime and gang prevention and suppression. Working cooperatively, the task force has become instrumental in the early detection, investigation and prosecution of gang members. By working closely with the Juvenile Probation Department and Nevada Youth Parole, the task force can follow up on repeat offenders and can assist with field contacts, searches, surveillance and arrests. The task force developed and continues to maintain a database for the collection of data on juvenile and adult offenders who are associated with gangs, car clubs, and are sexual offenders. This integration of information has improved the investigative ability of local law enforcement.

The Reno Police Department, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, Sparks Police Department and Washoe County School District collaborated to form a multi-jurisdictional gang unit in July 2001. The multi-jurisdictional gang unit has utilized a multi-faceted approach during its daily operation, including gang suppression, field intelligence gathering, gang diversion, community education, and graffiti abatement. Utilizing a high visibility presence, intelligence gathering, and networking with other law enforcement agencies and the community, the unit has sent a definitive message of active enforcement measures. The gang unit collaborates closely with Adult/Juvenile Parole and Probation, the Nevada Department of Prisons, Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS), and the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). Regional gang unit officers patrol countywide and assist all other northern Nevada jurisdictions, as well as parts of northern California with criminal investigations regarding gang members who reside or commit crimes within these areas. Through field interviews, the unit offers services such as individual and family counseling, conflict resolution, tattoo removal, cognitive programming, life skills, parenting classes, educational and literacy support, job skill development and vocational assistance, cultural and recreational activities, and neighborhood development. The unit also works closely with the domestic violence units to investigate domestic violence cases involving gang members in the area.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Improve multi-jurisdictional law enforcement participation in gang task forces through the continued evolution of a centralized gang member database available to all state law enforcement agencies. Facilitate initiatives to improve gang statistics accuracy and agency cooperation between the Department of Juvenile Justice Services and multi-jurisdictional law enforcement agencies.

Objective 1: Utilizing the gang database, develop a statistical analysis of gang member-involved drug trafficking, gun sales and other illegal activities.

Objective 2: Increase the number of arrests and prosecutions for gang-related offenses throughout the state.

Goal 2: Coordinate the efforts of the gang task forces to expand the development and implementation of more gang prevention/intervention initiatives for youth through community involvement.

Objective 1: Increase the number of community presentations, parental contacts, school presentations, and training courses for law enforcement.

Objective 2: Increase the number of field interviews by law enforcement officers and Juvenile Justice Services officers. Dedicated officers will increase the referrals to social service agencies through the field interview process.

Program Activities/Components

Proactive Enforcement:

Officers and detectives regularly provide specialized training in gang issues to agencies and groups in neighborhoods and communities who request help or have a high risk of gang related problems. This allows for various agencies to network more effectively, sharing information and coordinating resources in dealing with gang related issues. The officers are in contact with gang members and make their presence among gang members known on a daily basis.

Receiving training and up-dated information is vital to any gang unit, as gang membership increases and decreases, new forms of criminal activity are identified and evaluated. Detectives in these projects either received training or were instructors at conferences. Training included interview and interrogation, crime scene investigations, Spanish language classes, gang intervention and prevention, computer system tracking of gang members, gang syndicates, and sexual seduction and abuse of youth.

Prevention and intervention strategies play an important role in reducing gang membership and activity. Prevention helps deter youth who are at risk from joining gangs. Intervention attempts to change behaviors of gang members and associates by focusing on the provision and facilitation of access to academic, economic, and social opportunities.

Reactive Enforcement

The gang task forces funded in this purpose area are all multi-jurisdictional, with each participating entity contributing personnel and resources. The reactive component of these task forces focuses on enforcement of criminal gang activities, utilizing a high visibility presence, intelligence gathering, and networking with other law enforcement agencies and the community. Gang related crime, in both method and type of crime, had shown a steady increase since 1995. However, due to the pro-active approach in identifying and monitoring gang members and activity, both felony and misdemeanor gang related crime is decreasing.

During the past fiscal year, the task forces seized 180gms of marijuana and 130gms of Methamphetamine during drug-related operations. They participated in 1,532 gang-related arrests. The number of drug-related prosecutions was not available.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Methods

As Nevada's gang task forces have matured their accomplishments have exceeded their expectations. Most notably their accomplishments have included:

- 6 During the last grant year the gang task force office implemented Gang Awareness training for students and staff at 80% of schools that participated in the Safe School initiative.
- 6 Input and security procedures for the Gang Database system located at the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Gang Unit were developed and serve as a model for other law enforcement agencies to utilize in the continual development of a Centralized Gang Database. Information is shared with all law enforcement statewide and is connected with the California system.
- 6 The gang task force project's Detention Gang Committee successfully implemented the first Coroner's Visitation Program (Gang Diversion) which transports detained youth to the coroner's office for the program. A total of 182 youth completed the program.
- 6 Gang task forces have worked diligently with Nevada's Boys & Girls Clubs to help youth in the community acquire the knowledge, skills, self-confidence and self-esteem they need to resist gangs and violence. Many programs involve peer leadership and mentoring programs.
- 6 Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach (GPTTO) assists the community's escalating gang problem by identifying and reaching out to youth who are at risk of gang involvement. GPTTO served 203 at-risk youth ranging in age from 5 to 18 from three designated Boys and Girls Clubs. Only three youth were arrested on new charges during the reporting period.
- 6 The Entertainment Industry Training Program develops the talent and creative skills of students caught up in the juvenile justice system. One hundred twenty students can be trained in a year. All students who completed the program received certificates of completion and were referred to production companies for employment.
- 6 The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force (SNCGTF) was selected as a model for the State of Nevada Gang Task Force and Nationally selected as a model for the: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Bureau of Justice Assistance; and Innovation Group.

The physical and emotional well-being of children is profoundly affected by the extent to which they are exposed to violence and injury, whether intentional or unintentional. Nevada's teen violent death rate from 2000 to 2002 was 51.6 per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19. During this period, 219 teens died as a result of homicide, suicide, or accident. Two counties had age-specific population of 10,000 or more, which allowed for calculation of teen violent death rates. The teen violent death rates per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Clark County and Washoe County were 50.1 and 48.6, respectively. The rate for 15-19 year olds of the combined remaining 15 counties, population of fewer than 10,000 was 66.2.⁵

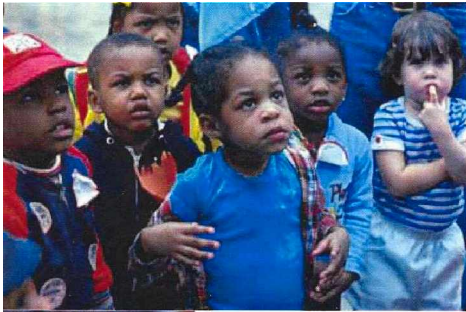
The Nevada Department of Corrections reports that in 18 facilities statewide, they house approximately 11,000 inmates. Of those, approximately 25% to 90%, depending on the facility, is affiliated with a gang. Incarceration is not a deterrent to gang activities. Daily operations of the gang continue from within the facility. The sharing of data and resources between the Department of Corrections and local law enforcement is becoming increasingly vital if activities are to be controlled and closely monitored.

Each gang unit's progress is measured by quarterly and annual gang reports. The intelligence database is updated daily on all gang members/associates who are field interviewed. Regular meetings with outside agencies are conducted for the purpose of sharing information and resources. With the recent establishment of the Gang Task Force Focus Group, all of the state and local entities with gang concerns are able to communicate their needs and concerns. It has been determined the number one need for everyone is information sharing. Currently the Focus Group is researching the measures necessary to institute a statewide system.

Today's knowledge of gangs and the reasons youth become involved in gangs has been greatly enhanced through research and evaluation. Gang prevention and intervention strategies are better designed and hold more promise than ever before. Counseling, treatment, recreation, academic assistance, job placement and training, street outreach, and monitoring and surveillance are being integrated into prevention strategies designed to reach youth most at risk for gang involvement. Many of these ingredients, along with the close involvement and support of the juvenile and criminal justice systems, are being used to intervene with youth who want to get out of gangs or who are not yet fully committed to gang membership.⁶

⁵ "Washoe County Human Services Strategic Plan," issued July 2005, page 49, source of data: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 2003.

⁶ Ibid., http://www.nagia.org/NGTASection_IV.htm#INTERVENTION2



**How Many Youth
Must Die Before
Street Violence
Ends?**

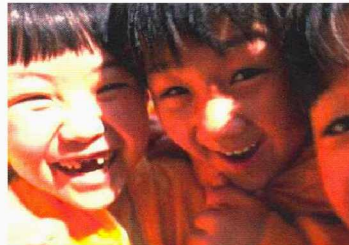


**We Support
Operation
Lasting
Peace**



Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force

Nevada Partners
GNJ Family Services
Strengthening America's Communities™
Richard Steel Boxing
Goshen Community Development Coalition
Victory Neighborhood Services Center
Hope 2000 (H2K)
Clark County
City of Las Vegas
City of North Las Vegas
City of Henderson



Purpose Area 25

Forensic laboratory improvement programs

Program Overview

During Nevada State Fiscal Year 2005, two projects in this purpose area were funded using Byrne Grant funds. Federal funds for these projects totaled \$147,061 and were used to purchase DNA related equipment for the two forensic laboratories located in Nevada.

The two forensic laboratories located in Nevada, one in Las Vegas and one in Reno, support the entire state with forensic evaluations on a regional basis. With the science of DNA analysis and interpretation constantly improving, laboratories need to ensure the techniques employed in their individual facilities meet the current state of the art so that evidence presented in court is irrefutable.

The procurement of new laboratory equipment for the forensic laboratories in Nevada improves the capabilities within the state to solve criminal cases employing DNA analysis techniques.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce DNA processing time for individual samples.

Objective 1: Reduce sample analysis time by 33%.

Objective 2: Reduce case backlog by 50%.

Goal: Increase both capability and storage capacity for DNA analysis.

Objective 1: Add the capability to analyze Short Tandem Repeats to the laboratory's DNA technology base.

Objective 2: Quadruple the storage capability of the laboratory while increasing access speed to DNA records.

Program Activities and Components

Both laboratory agencies conducted equipment searches to obtain the best price possible for the desired equipment. The individual laboratories conducted procurement, installation and training processes and acquired the necessary equipment to improve their DNA analysis ability. Validation testing of the principle equipment purchased in October 2005 was completed.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The equipment purchased through this grant has made each laboratory more efficient as far as processing DNA samples. The laboratory in Las Vegas has placed the necessary equipment on-line and continues to evaluate DNA sample processing time for comparison towards accomplishment of the project objectives. Loss of staff personnel and a recent physical location move by the laboratory have delayed the final evaluation. The Reno laboratory has quadrupled their ability to store DNA profile information and enjoys a faster access time to obtain records. The capability to analyze Short Tandem Repeats at the Reno laboratory is currently being evaluated as of the date of this report and is expected to be fully implemented into the laboratory within the February/March 2006 timeframe.

Purpose Area 27

Programs to improve forensic science services

Program Overview

During Nevada State Fiscal Year 2005, two projects in this purpose area were funded using Byrne Grant funds. Federal funds for these projects totaled \$175,570 and were used to purchase laboratory equipment needed to update the Northern Nevada forensic laboratory in Reno, Nevada.

Two main population centers exist in the State of Nevada. One center in the southern part of the state encompasses the Las Vegas area and the second center in the northern part of the state is clustered around the city of Reno and surrounding communities. A forensic laboratory operated by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department supports the southern area, while a similar lab operated by the Washoe County Sheriff's Office provides forensic investigative support to the thirteen northern counties (population estimated at 611,000) of the state.

Currently, over 100 federal (Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms), state and local law enforcement and fire agencies submit evidence to the laboratories for analysis. For example, over the past five years an average of 79 arson cases per year have been referred to the northern laboratory alone for evidence investigation. Since the state supports only two major laboratories, all equipment in each laboratory must be immediately available and operational throughout the year. Time, distance and workload factors prohibit the transfer of case evidence between the laboratories on a permanent basis.

The procurement of new laboratory equipment for the northern forensic laboratory in Nevada improves the capabilities within the state to solve criminal cases.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: Provide processing capability and secure storage for digital film.

Objective 1: Reduce film-digitizing time from 60 minutes to 2 minutes per rolls.

Objective 2: Quadruple the number of digitized 35mm photographs.

Goal: Update arson analysis capability within the laboratory.

Objective 1: Replace the outdated mass selective detector for the gas chromatograph enabling arson investigations to continue.

Objective 2: Update National Institute of Standards and Technology library of volatile materials to maintain state of the art arson analysis ability.

Program Activities and Components

The laboratory conducted detailed equipment searches to obtain the best price possible for the desired equipment. The necessary equipment was procured and installed.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The equipment purchased through these grants has made the northern Nevada laboratory more capable of processing forensic evidence for criminal justice purposes. The modernized film processing equipment has enabled the laboratory to rapidly process and store photographs associated with criminal cases within the stated objective guidelines. The upgraded arson investigation equipment meets project goals and improves the ability of the facility to analyze submitted samples.

Purpose Area 99

Administration

Program Overview

In purpose area 99 one administrative project was funded for a total of \$424,135 in federal dollars. The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) serves as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for U.S. Department of Justice grants for the Department of Public Safety. OCJA administers seven Department of Justice grant programs.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: It is the goal of the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance to obtain, administer, and sub-grant to state and local government agencies, grant funds from the U.S. Department of Justice, for programs that address illegal drug use, trafficking, violent crime and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Objective 1: Prepare applications to apply for federal grants and coordinate the distribution of grant funds to state and local agencies.

Objective 2: Ensure sub-grantees' compliance with all state and federal rules, regulations and guidelines through desk audits and on-site monitoring of projects.

Objective 3: Develop abstracts for program areas as needed.

Objective 4: Provide support, direction and technical assistance to sub-grantees as needed.

Objective 5: Compile and submit required reports on all awarded grant programs for each fiscal year as well as the State Strategy.

Program Activities and Components

OCJA has a staff of six professional positions. Two professional staff, in addition to working on Byrne projects, works on the 1033 and 1122 Programs which are described later in this section. Staff performs desk audits on every claim from sub-grantees for reimbursement submitted to the office. Staff assists sub-grantees with financial claims and ensures compliance with state and federal rules, regulations and guidelines.

Annually OCJA staff conduct site visits to monitor, audit and evaluate sub-grantee projects. Staff often attend special functions or meetings of the sub-grantees when requested. Equipment purchased with grant funds is carefully logged for each sub-grant and physically inspected during on-site visits. Due to the vast distances between communities, and the lack of available transportation to rural areas, it is not possible for the small staff to conduct on-site visits to each sub-grantee every year. However, there is frequent telephone contact and quarterly progress reports are a requirement.

OCJA researches and develops the AState and Local Drug Control Strategy® as well as the abstracts, the annual report and the project application packages. The Project Director's Manual, available on the OCJA web page, assists the sub-grantee in managing the grant program. It is updated annually.

so sub-grantees can always have current information available. A web site is maintained by OCJA for the convenience of the sub-grantees. All forms and publications are available on the web page, which is updated regularly.

Training is a vital mechanism in the on-going administration of federal grants and in aiding sub-grantees with technical assistance; OCJA staff attends financial and program training sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice. Additionally, OCJA conducts periodic training for sub-grantees on grant writing and financial management.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- Ø Reduce the percent of sub-grant applications returned for revision of goals and objectives from 58% to 25% or less by conducting training and technical assistance workshops throughout the state.
- Ø Increase sub-grantees using on-line forms from 69% to 100% by providing technical assistance.
- Ø Process 90% of sub-grantee claims for reimbursement within five working days of receipt.
- Ø Increase the percent of sub-grantee programs achieving their measurable objectives to achieve a level of 90%.
- Ø Increase the number of agencies participating in the 1033 & 1122 programs from 22 to 50 through intensive outreach directed at all unregistered eligible agencies.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was successful in obtaining and administering the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant in the amount of \$4,241,345. Forty-seven sub-grants were awarded to agencies dedicated to working on Nevada's drug and violent crime control priority areas. These priority areas were described in the executive summary of this report.

Additionally, the following performance indicators were met:

- 6 One grant management and financial training workshop was held during this past year. Less than 20% of the applications were returned for revision of goals and objectives.
- 6 Sub-grantees using on-line forms increased from 69% to 83% when OCJA staff provided technical assistance.
- 6 Ninety-five percent of sub-grantee claims for reimbursement were processed within five working days of receipt.
- 6 With technical assistance from staff, the level of sub-grantees achieving their measurable objectives increased to 90%.
- 6 The 1122 Program (Equipment Purchasing Program) increased its registered agencies from 22 to 58 during the past fiscal year. All county sheriff departments, major city police departments and qualifying state law enforcement agencies in Nevada are currently certified in the program and enrolled in the 1033 Program (Military Excess Property Program).

The Department of Public Safety 1033 and 1122 Program continued working on its mission:

To support the Governor in his vision to reduce crime and delinquency and its adversarial effects upon the citizens of this state by providing all Nevada law enforcement agencies with the equipment necessary to protect the public.

Program staff administered two programs designed to assist agencies in providing additional equipment for their law enforcement efforts. The 1033 (Excess Military Property Program) allow state and local law enforcement agencies to acquire military equipment from the Department of Defense. The only costs to the law enforcement agency associated with acquisitions from this program are for shipping of an item(s) from the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO) location to the law enforcement agency's location or for the per diem and travel costs to have someone pick up an item from the DRMO. The 1122 (Equipment Purchasing Program) allows state and local agencies to purchase new equipment through the Federal Supply System Schedules (at government prices) that is suitable for counter-drug activity. These two programs expand the limited budget resources of the state and local agencies, provide Nevada peace officers with additional public safety equipment, benefit the taxpayers, and protect Nevada's citizens.

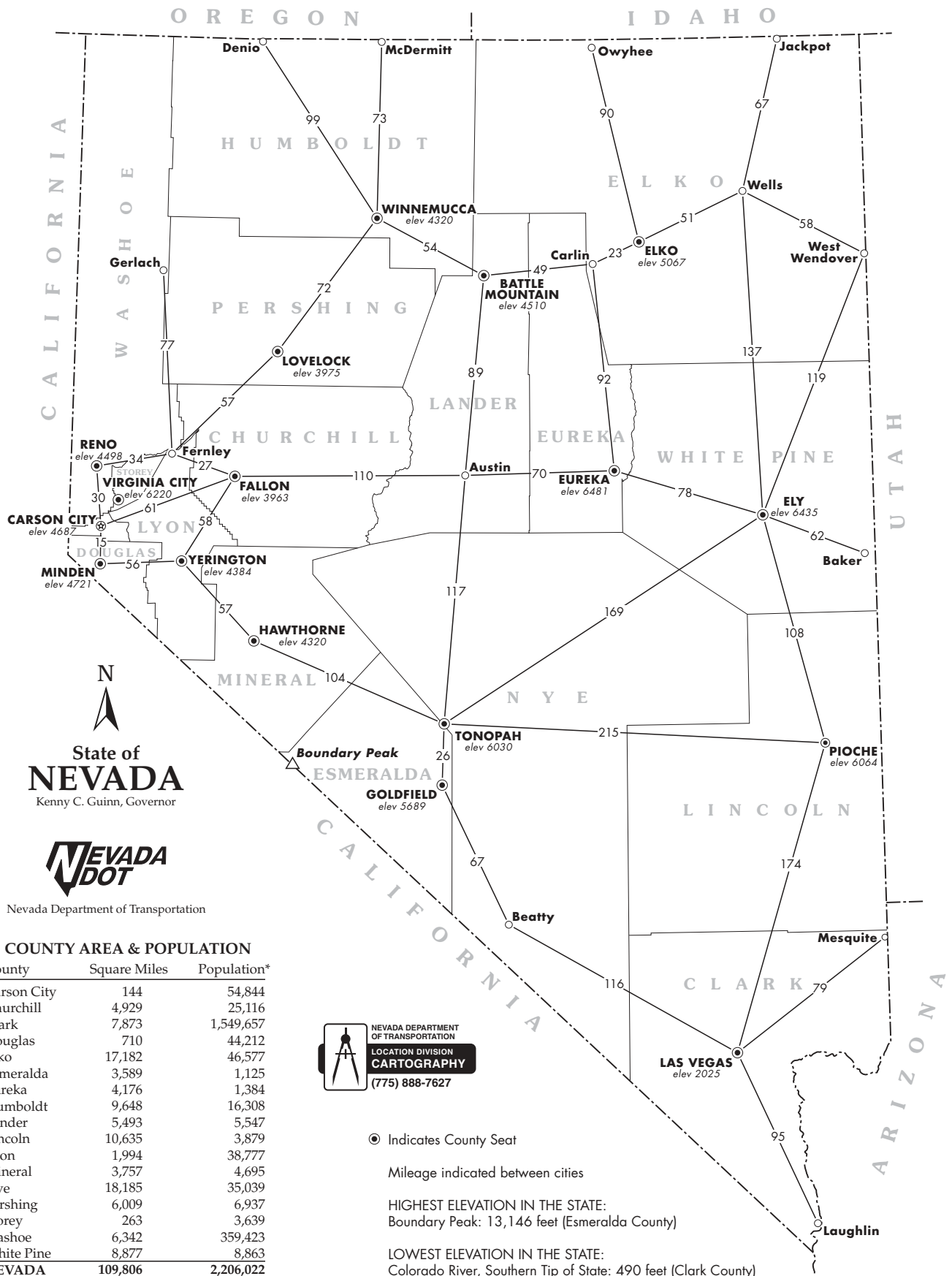
During state fiscal year 2005 Nevada law enforcement agencies screened and received excess military property from the 1033 Excess Military Property Program valued at \$646,723. This equipment was acquired from the Department of Defense for the costs of shipping or picking up the equipment from the DRMO.

Some of the equipment acquired by State and local law enforcement agencies through the 1033 Program were armored snow rescue vehicles, forklifts, M-14 rifles, laptop computers, passenger vans, cargo trucks, and classroom trailers.

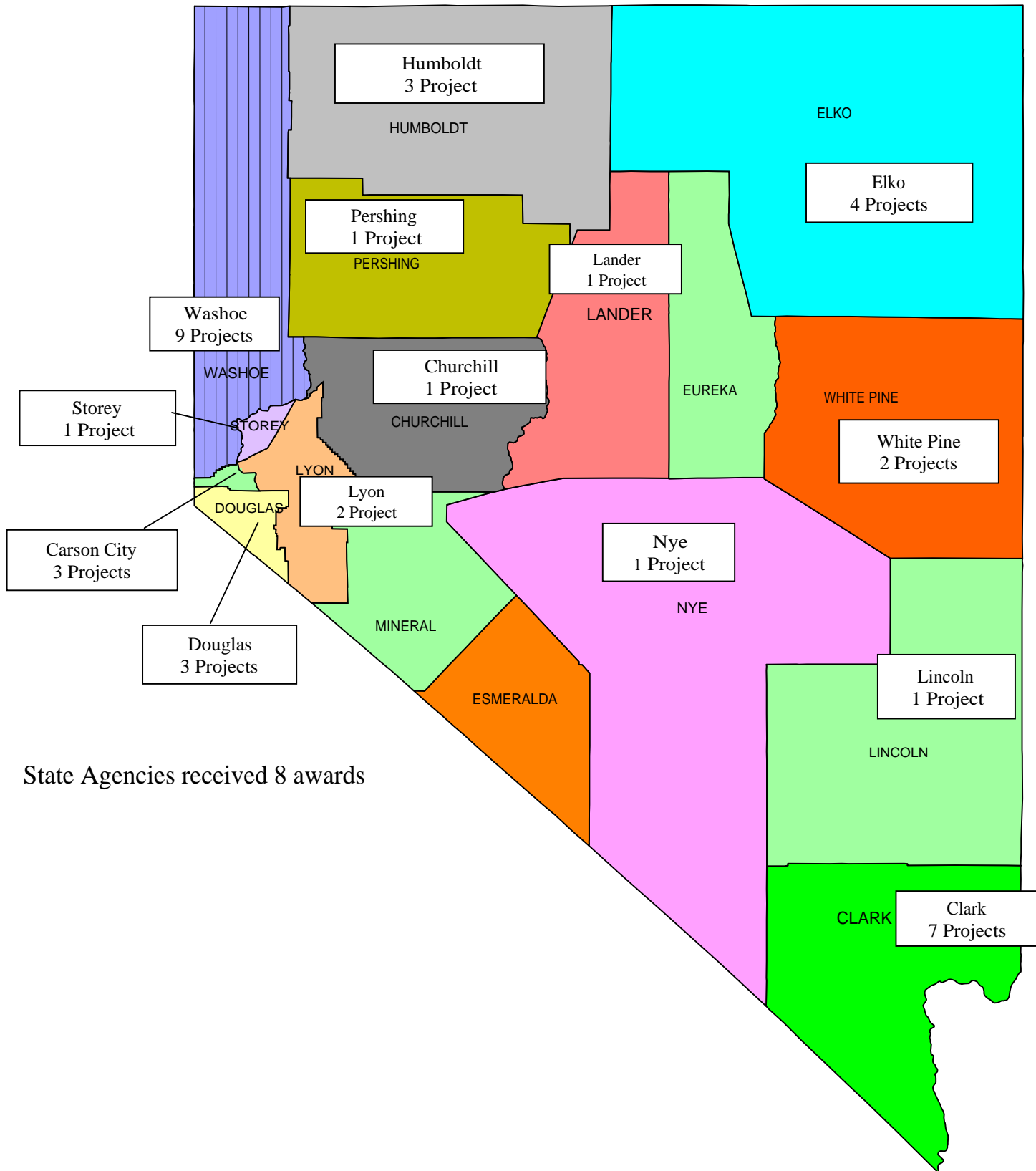
Using the 1122 Equipment Purchasing Program State and local agencies spent a total of \$5,445,281 on purchases of new equipment. By making equipment purchases through this program agencies were able to save a total of \$1,095,462 in taxpayer resources below the comparable retail costs for the items purchased. Some of the items purchased included digital cameras, batteries, handheld and laptop computers, gas masks, narcotics test kits, evidence collection samples, mobile command centers, ballistic protective gear, thermal imaging cameras, metal detection equipment, HAZMAT chemical suits, helicopter parts and vehicles. The program works exceedingly well for Nevada and has saved the taxpayers over one million dollars in the past year.

Appendix A

NEVADA STATISTICS



* Nevada State Demographer 2002 Official Population Estimates



Appendix B

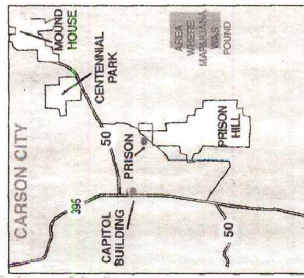
Significant Cases

Tri-NET

One of the more significant cases conducted by the Tri-NET Task Force was an investigation that was initiated in the latter part of March 2005. The investigation culminated on June 1, 2005, when, in the service of three (3) federal and two (2) state search warrants, an undercover purchase of two (2) pounds of crystal methamphetamine and the seizure of an additional pound of crystal methamphetamine from a storage unit. Three (3) Mexican nationals were arrested and have been indicted on federal drug trafficking charges. This case was a prime example of the nature and magnitude of one of many significant Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations operating in northern Nevada and the cooperative effort of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies combating the problem through aggressive investigation and enforcement of state and federal drug laws.

An investigation of a major outdoor marijuana grow on BLM property just east of Carson City was conducted. The investigation started from a hiker's tip, leading to the discovery of a sophisticated growing operation producing several hundred adult Marijuana plants. Further investigation identified this grow being operation by Mexican nationals, most likely part of a Mexican Drug Trafficking Organization (MDTO). As a result of the investigation, four hundred and fifty-four (454) adult marijuana plants were eradicated, with a weight of more that 350 pounds. Some of the plants were as tall as twelve feet. The street value for the Marijuana was estimated at over a million dollars. Two subjects were initially arrested and other arrests were possible as the investigation continued. This is one of the largest outdoor marijuana grows in the history of Northern Nevada and was a significant impact on the availability of domestic cannabis in the Tri-NET jurisdiction.

Hundreds of pot plants seized



Appal News Graphic

BY FT. NORTON
Appal Staff Writer

Drug agents plucked between \$500,000 and \$2.3 million in marijuana plants from the earth of an isolated canyon in east Carson City on Thursday.

An estimated 454 plants of sinsemilla, some as tall as 6 feet and valued between \$1,000 and \$5,000 apiece, were the result of the sophisticated growing operation on federal land in Sand Canyon.

The operation included an irrigation drip system fed by water from a treatment pond nearby and the application of doses of Miracle-Gro fertilizer.

er, apparent from several empty containers lying about.

The find came after a hiker reported the discovery of one plant to the Carson City Sheriff's Department, said Detective Bill Abbott.

"We thought that was all we had," said Abbott. "Then we came up here and saw this."

The lush, green plants — their distinctive odor permeating the air — were each encircled by netting and lined a creek from the treatment pond for about a half mile. Authorities spent five hours Thursday morning counting and uprooting each plant.

Please see **POT, BACK PAGE**

A Douglas
County
Investigator
holds one the
hundreds of
pot plants
discovered
by a hiker in
Sand Canyon
on Thursday.

RICK GUINN
Nevada Appeal



Pot

Continued from Page A1

A Washoe County Sheriff's Department helicopter flew the bundles of marijuana out of the canyon.

Investigators cased the spot over the course of a month and watched as Leobardo Martinez-Rojas, 30, returned time and again, sometimes with others and sometimes armed with a rifle, to tend to the "garden," said Lt. Scott Jackson.

Martinez-Rojas, also known as Antonio Nova, was arrested Wednesday morning on suspicion of felony possession of marijuana with intent to sell, possession of marijuana, and probation

violation. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services placed a hold on him for allegedly being in the country illegally.

Jackson said Martinez-Rojas has been arrested several times on drug charges including possession of methamphetamine and cocaine.

Other arrests are anticipated, he said.

But, Jackson noted, no charges will be brought against anyone for the actual growing operation.

"It's not illegal in the state of Nevada to grow marijuana," he said. "In 1999 the Legislature inadvertently took the cultivation statute out of the books because it was combined with manufacturing other drugs including methamphetamine."

Contact FT. Norton at fnorton@nevadapress.com or 861-1714

SLEDNET

A four-month investigation by an undercover agent posing as a South Tahoe High School student resulted in the arrest of eight teenagers accused of selling drugs during school hours. The arrest occurred minutes after school began. Three teams of law enforcement officers from around the area in raid gear went into classrooms of the alleged drug dealers and arrested them in front of their classmates. The undercover agent, a member of the California Alcoholic Beverage Control who pretended to be an upperclassman, bought psychedelic mushrooms, cocaine, marijuana and Ecstasy. Prescription pills such as Ritalin, Adderall and Vicodin were also purchased. After the raid, the campus became alive with a mixture of wonder and anger at the arrest among friends and relief that something was being done about drugs on campus. Classrooms with windows that authorities walked past provided students a bird's-eye view of their fellow students in handcuffs. The eight arrests included one female. Ages ranged from 14 to 17 years old. At least one student was arrested off-campus at a home. The eight will be prosecuted as juveniles and charged with felonies. They face expulsion from school.

South Lake Tahoe has experienced past fallout from youth drug use. An eighth-grader died from an overdose of his father's morphine pills while three high school students were arrested for their involvement in a string of gas station and convenience store robberies. A BB gun was used to scare clerks into giving the youths money they used to buy cocaine.

ECNU

After an extensive, long term narcotics operation in West Wendover, the Elko Combined Narcotics Unit (ECNU), with the assistance of the Elko County Sheriff's Office, West Wendover Police Department and the West Wendover gaming community arrested six subjects, seized approximately eighty grams of methamphetamine, marijuana and drug paraphernalia. During a controlled purchase, and ECNU operative escaped strong-armed robbery and kidnapping by the three subjects. ECNU detectives captured the subjects without incident in the parking lot of a local casino following a well-orchestrated felony car stop. The three subjects were booked on kidnapping, attempted strong armed robbery, trafficking level III, (methamphetamine), possession of a controlled substance (methamphetamine), possession of less than one ounce of Marijuana and possession of drug paraphernalia. During the execution of a search warrant on the three subject's vehicle, three friends of the arrested attempted to block officers from serving a search warrant on the vehicle. After multiple pleas by the officers for the subjects to stop hindering the investigation, two individuals and a juvenile were arrested for obstructing and delaying a Peace Officer. All parties were booked into Elko County Jail.

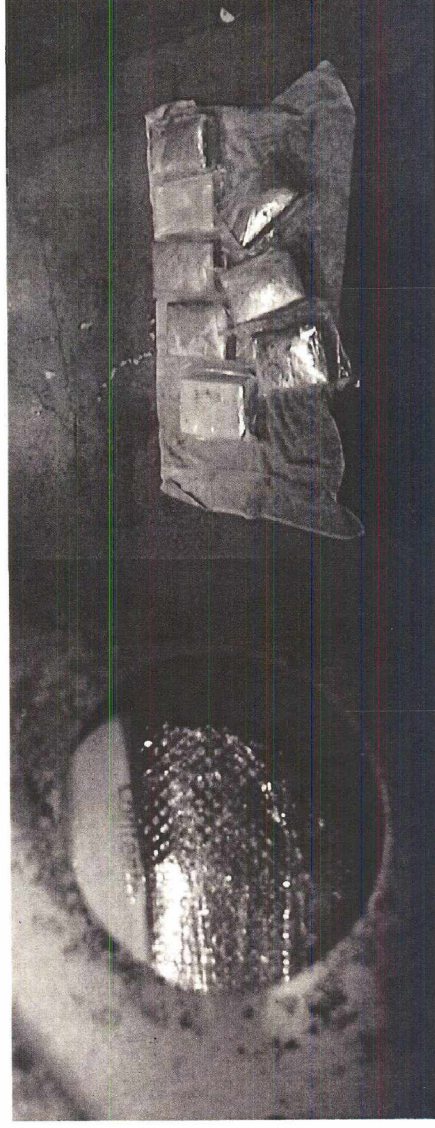
After selling 28.79 grams of methamphetamine to an undercover operative, the Elko Combine Narcotics Unit (ECNU) with the assistance of the Elko County Sheriff's Office arrested an individual without incident. The undercover purchase was conducted outside a residence in the Spring Creek area. Upon completion of the purchase, ECNU detectives conducted a felony boxed in vehicle stop, apprehending the suspect. While taking the suspect from his vehicle, detectives discovered his half-clothed 2½ year old son in the rear passenger seat of the vehicle. Additionally the suspect is currently an ex-felon for possession of a controlled substance in 2002. The suspect was booked into Elko County Jail for Trafficking Level III (methamphetamine) and Child Endangerment.

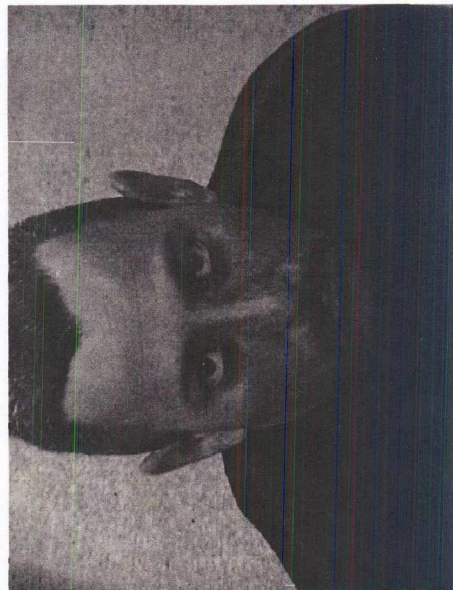
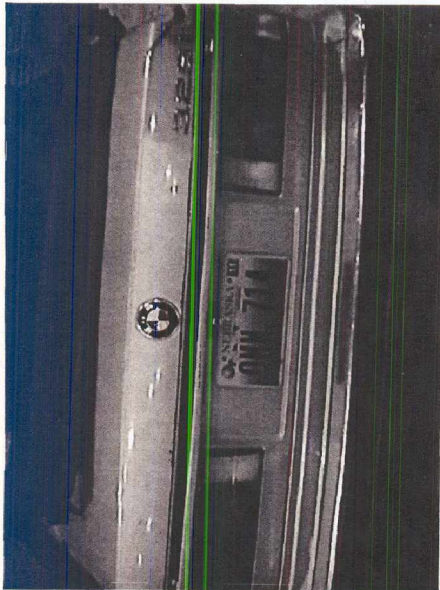
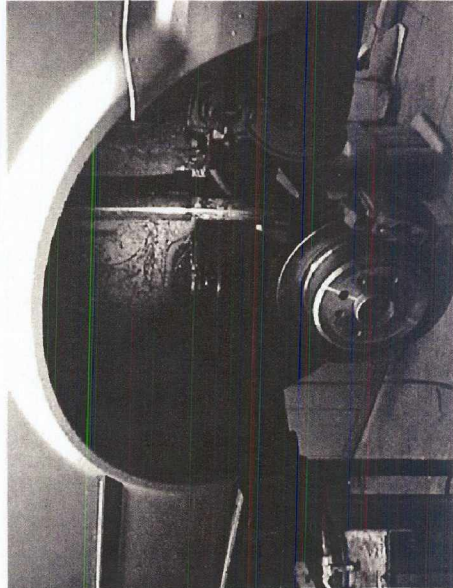
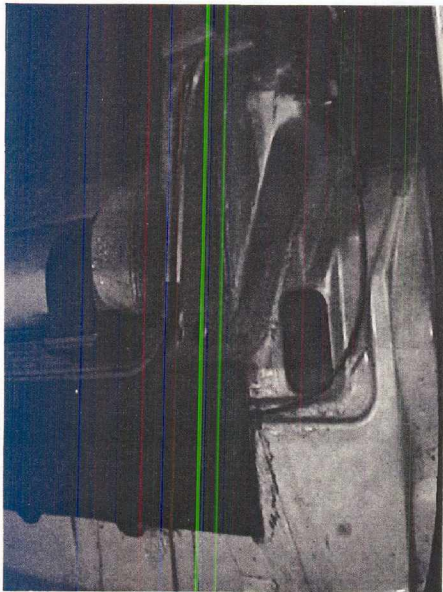
LVMPD

Task Force members in Las Vegas completed a car stop on a BMW convertible bearing Nebraska registration on northbound I15 at mm 14. A consent to search was granted by the driver. A K9 was utilized, and alerted to the rear seat/trunk area. A search of the area revealed a false panel covering the front of the trunk, and a natural void area. Detectives recovered 8 bundles of cocaine weighing 20.25 pounds (9220 grams). The suspect was arrested accordingly. The origin of the cocaine was believed to be southern California, destined for Omaha, Nebraska. The seizure was linked to a drug trafficking organization investigation ongoing under the direction of Los Angeles/Omaha DEA personnel.

EVENT# 041229-0236

A traffic stop was initiated on a gold BMW bearing Nebraska omw-714 on I-15 N/B@mm#14. The driver and only occupant was identified as Yanez-Hernandez, Raul DOB:01/25/68. Due to unreasonable statements consent to search was obtained. A k-9 alerted to the rear seat area. Upon inspection of this area fresh bondo was discovered. A subsequent search of this area revealed 8 cellophane wrapped bundles of cocaine having a gross weight of 9,220 grams. This case was referred for federal prosecution.





SCORPION

Two Pahrump residents were arrested after allegedly being in possession of stolen firearms and drugs, along with almost \$14,000 in cash. Two suspects and a convicted felon, which prohibits him from being in possession of a gun, were charged with trafficking meth, possession of cocaine and meth, currency obtained through illegal means, 18 counts of ex-felon in possession of a firearm and seven count so possession of a stolen firearm. The arrest was made in a team effort of several departments within the Nye County Sheriff's Office. Members from the SCORPION task force put information together for a search warrant of a residence. The Task Force members were assisted by members of the START team – Nye County's equivalent to SWAT teams found in larger communities. Numerous items were discovered inside the residence. Close to \$14,000 was found inside the home, as well as a substantial amount of methamphetamine and cocaine. More than a dozen firearms were found inside the residence. The guns included .30 caliber rifles, .12 gauge shotguns, 30-30 rifles, .22 rifles a 9 MM, .44 caliber, and .22 caliber handguns among others. Seven of the firearms had been reported as stolen property and the remaining firearms were suspected of being stolen.



Appendix C

CORE STATEWIDE GANG TASK FORCE COMMITTEE
(Revised August 16, 2005)

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